Advertise in the "Times"

THE DELIA TIMES

Classified Ads bring results

An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

Vol XXXIV, No. 2 (Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa)

DELIA, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1952

$2.00 Per Year. Five Cents a Copy

Random Notes

The tax scandals in the United States got a further airing last week in the appointment of about 50 commissioners to various areas following the dismissal of fifty-seven former officials. In addition, the action by Judge Murphy in resigning, after accepting an appointment from the President to preside over an enquiry into the affair, is causing surprise.

There can be little doubt, however, that these revelations have encouraged the Republican party in its prospects for the coming presidential election this year. On the other hand, the Democrats retort that the present scandals are as nothing compared to the Teapot Dome sell-out under Republican administration, when the United States navy's oil reserves were sold to private interests for $100,000.

Yet, after all, in their "shake downs," these civilians are only pikers compared to what the best U.S army operators were capable of accomplishing in France during the days of 1944-45. Arranging to have a freight train held up and a car containing cigarettes and other merchantable products removed, proved to be common practice. So, too, was the arrival of an army petrol (gas) tank at a conniving filling outlet, the proceeds from sales on the black market being split among the conspiring officers and men. It was revealed in later prosecutions that some of these hedonists maintained Paris apartments, together with the requisite fair inmates.

• • •

If this sounds fantastic—instead of being proven facts—British news has recently confirmed this urge for easy money which affects some men in positions of trust, since it is reported that an Ordnance Corps major has been sentenced to six months in jail and to be cashiered from the service.

Details of the affair have all the atmosphere of an Arabian Nights story, for the events took place in Palestine and Syria; both Arabs and Jews were involved; there was the inevitable women and, finally, the dramatic touch which featured the handing over of a suit case containing £25,000 on production of the matching torn half of a pound note occuring in London.

The major was convicted of "conduct unbecoming an officer," in the receiving of $48,000 from the sale of stolen British arms and ammunition to the Jews. Moreover, during the proceedings the major implicated other officers, including his colonel, whom he alleged, at first becoming infatuated with an Egyptian woman, proposed selling arms and ammunition "in a big way" to the Arabs. Later, he testified, the influence of the Egyptian woman having "waned," the colonel started an association with a Jewess and intrigues began with the Jews, when a contract involving a sum of no less than $175,000 was drawn up, after consultations at Damascus and Beirut.

• • •

The whole story indicates an increasingly low standard in the case of trusted men. It is significant, too, that while it was agreed that a quantity of Browning guns and other obselete weapons due for dumping or destruction were delivered at a Jewish camp, the sale of Bren guns, Vickers, and Piat anti-tank guns was admitted.

No punishment was inflicted on the charge of stolen arms, since it is reported that under certain regulations (now to be amended), as the events happened three years ago, a time limit gives immunity to those so affected.

British Foot and Mouth Disease

A foot and mouth disease outbreak is reported from Great Britain. Since November 18th, about 5,000 cattle, sheep and pigs have been slaughtered as a preventative measure.

O.E.S. 1952 Installation

Highland Chapter, No, 98, Order of the Eastern Star, held their installation meeting in the Masonic Hall on Thursday, January 3rd, with a large membership in attendance.

Officers installed for 1952 are as follows:—

Worthy Matron—Vera Trogan
Worthy Patron-Marshall Hewson
Associate Matron—Viola Hewson
Associate Patron—George Carter
Conductress—Violet Sloan
Associate Conductress—Mabel Phillips
Secretary—Lillian McCully
Treasurer—Alice Peters
Chaplain—Gertrude Hands
Marshal—Marian Tabor
Organist—Lotta Thompson
Adah Joan Beaton
Ruth—Magnhild Eberly
Esther—Isabel Miles
Martha—Myrtle Aasarud
Electa—Isabelle Sinclair
Warder—Annie Thompson
Sentinel—Elizabeth Tabor

The Worthy Matron presented Immediate Past Matron, Alma Hoover, with the P.M.'s jewel.

The I.P.M. and the Worthy Patron were also presented with a gift from the officers.

The evening concluded with a delicious lunch.

Poultry Pointers

Plan your hatching season now, advises F. J. Higginson, Acting Poultry Commissioner, Alberta Department of Agriculture. If you have already done so, contact your hatcheryman at once and arrange for your entire season's production.

Cull your flock now and cull regularly. Remember that the boarder birds eat up the profit of the workers, and poultry meat is in demand.

Keep your birds and premises free from internal and external parasites. For maximum production birds must be comfortable.

Feed a good breeder's mash with scratch grain. Check your birds occasionally to be sure they are not losing body weight. This is important. Once birds lose weight they will soon go into a partial moult and egg production will drop.

Have a sufficient number of male birds. For heavy breeds you will require about seven males per 100 females, and for the lighter breeds about six males for 100 females. See that the cockerels are receiving sufficient feed to keep them in good condition, as gallant males will often starve themselves to feed the females.

Order your chicks early and be ready for the high egg prices in the early fall, suggests Mr. Higginson. It is also well to buy day old chicks. They are cheaper and the disease hazard is reduced to a minimum. Remember, a little thoughtful planning will pay dividends.

Agricultural Outlook

All the authorities who have commented on the outlook for 1952 are of the opinion that the year ahead should be a good one for Canadian agriculture. Canada is experiencing full employment at relatively high wages and this insures a good domestic demand for food products While the prices of hogs and eggs have declined, that trend may be halted by increased consumption.

The outlook for wheat appears to be good. There is an excellent demand, and North America is the main source of supply, as under-average crops were produced in Australia and Argentina. The main concern in the prairie provinces is to get the remainder of last year's crop harvested. A dry spring is needed to complete the operation.

The typical Canadian household now pays $11 a week in taxes to the federal government alone; in 1938 the figure was $4 a week.—Quick Canadian Facts.

Grassland Utilization

Lethbridge Experimental Station Weekly Letter.

At the Stavely Grassland Substation studies are now being conducted to determine, among other things, the amount of carry-over required for best utilization of grass without damage to summer ranges. To this end pastures are being grazed at light to heavy rates and vegetative changes are being closely watched and recorded.

Emphasis in these studies is being placed on the grassland resource since the individual range plant is the basis of our range and pasture economy and, as such, should receive first consideration. The plant is the factory in which the raw materials from the soil and air are combined, in the presence of sunlight, to provide food for current growth and to lay up a reserve for future plant growth-or for reproduction.

The green leaves are responsible for food manufacture. When sunlight acts on these leaves, the carbon dioxide of the air and the water and nutrients of the soil are combined to form plant food. The process depends on many factors but the actual leaf area is of the utmost importance. It is readily seen then, that if the leaf area, and hence the food manufacturing ability, is severely reduced by heavy use the plant will actually starve. This does happen. With severe and continual cropping the amount of root growth is much reduced, reproduction by seed or by the various specialized stems and roots comes to a standstill, and the plant will eventually die.

On the other hand it appears that if only forty to fifty per cent of the plant is utilized, leaving ample leaf surface for food manufacture, these ill effects will not occur. The roots will be vigorous and healthy and seed production will take place. A carry-over of this nature will also result in somewhat faster spring growth and earlier grazing, in better survival during drought or severe cold, and in a greater over-all yield than is the case where plants are severely grazed. In addition a cover of plant residue left on the soil serves to increase water penetration and decrease soil erosion. The old bottom is also useful during dry years when it may eke out the year's growth and enable an operator to get by without reducing his herd because of lessened plant growth.

LESSONS FROM 1951

The year 1951 is now history and it will long be remembered as the "wet year", the year of many farming difficulties in Southern Alberta. It was a year that taught us many things. One of these is that rain is not always a blessing. Perhaps in the future we will be less envious of those who live in humid areas where grass is always green. It emphasized to us that we do not have our farming practices set up for a wet climate. We have been dry farming, or irrigation farming and not farming for humid conditions, therefore, we do not have equipment and have not developed practices that fit into long periods of precipitation.

This year we found that there was some additional equipment we needed, for example, we required pick-up reels and pick-up fingers for our combines, our binders and our swathers; also we needed equipment for turning swaths. Much of this equipment was purchased and likely it will be found that it will not be used again for a few years Very likely by the time we require it again it will be obsolete and we will want new equipment.

This merely emphasizes that in a year like this it is economical to purchase only the equipment needed for this special condition that we cannot get along without. However, some of the equipment purchased this year may be used more often than we think. For example, grain dryers may be used for drying grain from combines where there has been no precipitation to bother, but where we wish to start combining a little early in the season, or in the mornings when the dew is on. One or two farmers have been following this practice in the past and think that it has some merit. However, we should remember that care has to be taken in drying grain to prevent reducing its quality. Also it costs considerable to purchase such equipment and then there is the cost of operation. However, these expenses may be justified by the savings involved.

Several other lessons have been learned this year. One is that we should use more care in handling our farm produce. For example, many hay stacks were practically spoiled by the excessive rain because of insufficient care having been exercised in making the stacks. At the Lethbridge Experimental Station we have found that where stacks had been well made, that is if the centre of the stacks were kept high and well tramped, if the sides had been built so that they sloped out a bit as they went up and if they were well topped, such stacks got through the wet period safely. Actually, in almost every year there are losses of hay in stack because of careless stacking.

Another thing is care in swathing grain. Where grain was properly swathed on top of a heavy stubble and care was taken to see that the swath did not drop into the wheel track made by tractor, there was less spoilage. Many years, we got some sprouting because of grain heads coming in contact with the ground. A recent publication from England discusses swathing and states that swathing is becoming a successful practice in their wet climate if care is taken to keep an upright stubble under the swath and the swath is laid down in a proper way. This would be good practice here in any year.

All in all the year has been one of headaches but it has been one that has taught us many lessons. We should be better farmers from the experience we have had this year. Troubles and difficulties are the best teacher, but we are not anxious to have a repetition of 1951.

The United Kingdom Sells Sterling Raws For Dollars

Last year, U.K. dollar purchases of raw cane sugar were largely offset by British Ministery of Food selling about 500,000 long tons of Commonwealth sugar to Canada, for which Canada paid in dollars, says London broker E. D. & F. Man, in their latest monthly bulletin. British Food Ministery has brought up raw sugar output of sterling countries until the end of 1958, so Canadian refiners must purchase their preferential raws from U.K. Government.

In spite of this switch between dollar and sterling sugar, Man does not think Britain's dollar position will permit elimination of its domestic ration in near future. De-rationing would involve an annual increase in consumption of about 400,000 tons, they say.

Before government control can be dropped, domestic refined prices will have to be equalized, says Man. At present manufacturers pay a penny-per-pound more than housewives.

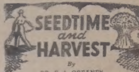
Good Seed for Better Crops

Under the seed distribution plan of the Alberta Crop Improvement Association, Alberta farmers can again this year order registered and certified seed from their elevator agents.

J. E. Birdsall, Supervisor of Crop Improvement, Alberta Department of Agriculture, says that in spite of an unfavourable harvest, stocks of most varieties are available at the present time. Farmers are urged to obtain their requirements early, since shortages of some varieties are likely to develop. Elevator agents have price lists and lists of recommended varieties, and additional information may be obtained from District Agriculturists.

Membership in the Alberta Crop Improvement Association includes grain companies, seed growers' organizations, federal and provincial departments of agriculture, and the University of Alberta department of plant science—all of whom are convinced that good seed means better crops. This project of the Association of making registered and certified stocks readily available passes on to the farmer the benefits of good seed.

Advertise in "The Delia Times."



SEEDTIME and HARVEST

By DR. F. J. GREANEY, Director, Line Elevators Farm Service, Winnipeg, Manitoba

sponsored by the following companies: Federal, Alberta Pacific, Pioneer, Canadian Consolidated, Paterson, McCabe, Parrish & Heimbecker, Inter-Ocean, Independent, Ellison Milling, Canada West, Robin Hood, and Quaker Oats.

Short Courses in Agriculture

Nothing means more to the welfare of Western Canada than well-managed farms and good farm homes. Today, as never before, farming requires not only a wide variety of skills but also a lot of technical knowledge. In other words, successful farming calls for well-trained and educated young men and women.

Training Facilities. No country in the world provides better facilities for the teaching of agriculture than does Western Canada. The Faculties of Agriculture and Home Economics at our prairie Universities, and the Provincial Schools of Agriculture in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are equipped and staffed to provide broad and sound education and training for agricultural people.

Short Courses. Each fall and winter the agricultural colleges and schools throughout Western Canada provide a wider variety of Short Courses in Agriculture for young men and women. Courses in Field Crops, Farm Machinery, Home Economics, Dairying, Poultry and Horticulture are tailor-made for young men and women, 16 years and over, who intend to farm. They are designed to emphasize the practical aspects of farming. To meet the needs of farm people most Short Courses are of one or two weeks duration only, and the fees are low. Anyone who attends one of these courses will return home not only better equipped to carry on his farming operations but better qualified to give leadership in his own rural community.

We urge Line Elevator Agents to encourage the young farm people of their own districts to attend an Agricultural Short Course this fall or winter. Today, training in agriculture is an important key to successful farming.

For application forms and further information, write directly to The Dean of Agriculture at your provincial University, or to The Principal of your nearest School of Agriculture (Brandon, Man.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Olds, Vermilion and Fairview, Alta.).

Say you saw it in The Delia Times

THE CHRISTIES

MARGOT and BOB CHRISTIE of Toronto are one of the most unusual couples in Canadian radio. They have played in dozens of network dramas—but never together. Late Sunday afternoons while Margot is rehearsing her role of Miss Henchhaw, the sharp tongued schoolmarm in "Jake and The Kid", Bob may be in an adjacent CBC studio growling like a giant in the story room at "Cuckoo Clock House". And dashing to rehearsals of "Stage 52" or "Ford Theatre" the Christies have not time for more than a brief nod at one another in passing.

Treating Oats With 2,4-D

Oats are susceptive to injury from 2,4-D during a period extending from 18 to 28 days after emergence. This conclusion was reached at the Western Canadian weed control conference held recently.

It is now recommended that if an oat crop is to be treated with 2,4 D for weed control, the treatment should be made after the three leaf stage and before the crop is 6 inches tall (18 days after emergence), or after the crop is 12 inches tall (28 days after emergence), but before the shot blade or early boot stage.

Oats are more susceptible to injury from 2,4 D than either wheat or barley.

FREE SEED GRAIN TESTS
Frost will cause low germination in seed grain, particularly oats and barley. Arrange free germination tests through your Alberta Pacific Agent.
64
The Alberta Pacific Grain Co.(1943) Ltd.

"JUST LOOK AT THESE BARGAIN OFFERS!"

THIS NEWSPAPER, 1 Year, with

OFFER No. 1
3 MAGAZINES FROM GROUP B
$3.75

OFFER No. 2
1 MAGAZINE FROM GROUP A
2 MAGAZINES FROM GROUP B
$4.75

OFFER No. 3
4 MAGAZINES FROM GROUP B
$4.35

GROUP A
Mark an "X" before magazine desired and enclose list with order.

☐	Redbook Magazine	1 Yr.
☐	Coronet	1 Yr.
☐	Magazine Digest	1 Yr.
☐	Sports Afield	1 Yr.
☐	Screen Stories	1 Yr.
☐	Field and Stream	1 Yr.
☐	True Story	1 Yr.
☐	McCall's Magazine	1 Yr.
☐	Hunting & Fishing in Canada	1 Yr.
☐	Senior Prom	1 Yr.
☐	Modern Screen	1 Yr.
☐	Flower Grower	1 Yr.
☐	American Girl	1 Yr.
☐	U.S. Camera Magazine	1 Yr.
☐	Everybody's Digest	1 Yr.
☐	Skyways	1 Yr.
☐	Parents' Magazine	1 Yr.
☐	Silver Screen	1 Yr.

GROUP B
Mark an "X" before magazines desired and enclose list with order.

☐	Maclean's (24 issues)	1 Yr.
☐	Canadian Home Journal	1 Yr.
☐	Chatelaine	1 Yr.
☐	Family Herald & Weekly Star	1 Yr.
☐	National Home Monthly	1 Yr.
☐	Western Producer	1 Yr.
☐	Country Guide	2 Yr.
☐	New Liberty	1 Yr.
☐	Free Press Weekly Prairie Farmer	1 Yr.
☐	Health (6 issues)	1 Yr.
☐	Saskatchewan Farmer	2 Yr.
☐	B.C. Farmer & Gardener	1 Yr.
☐	Western Farm Leader	1 Yr.
☐	Canada Poultryman	1 Yr.

"SOME MORE REAL BUYS!"

☐	Saturday Night (Weekly)	$4.60
☐	Maclean's (24 issues)	3.00
☐	National Home Monthly	2.55
☐	Canadian Home Journal	2.75
☐	Chatelaine	2.75
☐	Family Herald & Weekly Star	2.55
☐	Free Press Weekly Prairie Farmer	2.55
☐	New Liberty	2.55
☐	Country Guide (2 years)	2.55
☐	Western Producer	2.75
☐	Coronet	4.20
☐	Redbook Magazine	3.80
☐	Collier's Weekly	5.60

THIS NEWSPAPER, 1 YEAR, AND ANY MAGAZINE LISTED BOTH FOR PRICE SHOWN
Mark an "X" before magazine desired and enclose list with order.

☐	Cosmopolitan Magazine	$4.60
☐	Woman's Home Companion	3.40
☐	Magazine Digest	4.20
☐	Christian Herald	4.10
☐	McCall's Magazine	3.40
☐	True Story	2.95
☐	Modern Screen	2.95
☐	Popular Science Monthly	3.60
☐	Parents' Magazine	3.60
☐	Etude (Music)	4.40
☐	American Girl	3.60
☐	Senior Prom	3.20
☐	Sports Afield	3.10

ALL MAGAZINES FOR 1 YEAR UNLESS TERM INDICATED

ALL OFFERS ARE GUARANTEED

PLEASE ALLOW 4 to 8 WEEKS FOR FIRST COPIES OF MAGAZINES TO ARRIVE!

FILL OUT COUPON | Mail Today

Check magazines desired and enclose with coupon.

Gentlemen: I enclose $ .... Please send me the offer checked with a year's subscription to your paper.

NAME ....
STREET OR R.R. ....
POST OFFICE ....

A Prolonged Hardship

SINCE 1939 THE PEOPLE of Britain have been living under a rigid system of food rationing. During the war it was to be expected that a small island, cut off from normal supplies of food from the outside world by the sea, should have to resort to strict rationing. Great progress was made in agriculture there during the war and since that time and there has been a notable increase in food production within the country. However, in spite of great expansion, the amount of food produced has been far below the requirements of the forty million people living there and the need for a large volume of imports has remained great.

* * * * *

Less Now Than Ten Years Ago

The end of the war did not bring the expected relaxation of rationing for there followed the serious financial crisis which still prevents Britain from importing food so greatly needed for the comfort of the people. The year 1941 was regarded as the gravest in the war from the point of view of supplies, for the Battle of the Atlantic was at its height and the air blitz was also intense. However, Britons were warned recently that food supplies in the country are now more dangerously low than they were at that critical time. The Minister of Food, Major Gwilym Lloyd George, told the House of Commons that reserves of sugar, flour, margarine, cooking fats and wheat are all at lower levels today than they were in 1941.

* * * * *

Situation Is Not Hopeful

It is recognized that Britain is an over-populated country and that there are food shortages in many other parts of the world today. Nevertheless it is alarming and regrettable that a nation, so productive and highly industrialized, should have to undergo such a long period of deprivation. Many Britons have emigrated since the war, large numbers of them to Canada and to Australia. Emigration, increased agricultural production at home, and exports of goods to countries in the "dollar areas" are ways in which the situation may be alleviated to some extent. However, there will be no real end to the problem until Britain can import from the "dollar countries" all the food needed to raise living standards to pre-war levels. Obviously the situation is not at present hopeful and it is one of the great economic problems of these times.

Prairie Incomes Show Largest Per Capita Increase Of Any Area

Greatest Natural Resources Continued To Be Its Soil and Climate

OTTAWA. — The prairie region recorded the largest per capita increase in personal income of any region in Canada between 1939 and 1950 as secondary manufacturing expanded and became more diversified, it is shown in the report on private and public investment tabled in the commons.

Greatest natural resources of the prairie region continued to be its soil and climate making it one of the most important grain growing areas in the world.

But other resources have begun to challenge these two.

In Manitoba and Saskatchewan, metals and other minerals are increasing in importance. In Saskatchewan and Alberta oil and natural gas are playing an increasing important part.

In addition to the contribution their exploitation is making to incomes in the areas, the developments are providing the basis for important new manufacturing industries, it was pointed out.

The rise in personal income was 189 per cent. in current dollar terms in the prairie region. This compared with an increase of 153 per cent. for Canada as a whole, in the period 1939 to 1950.

The prairie region with $933 personal income per capita in 1950 ranked after Ontario with $1,181 and British Columbia with $1,156. But it was ahead of Quebec's $822 and the Maritimes $650.

Among the important recent developments in metals production mentioned in the report for the prairie region are the discovery and opening up of major uranium fields in Saskatchewan and of substantial nickel-copper deposits at Lynn Lake in Manitoba.

Prairie agriculture which contributes 44 per cent. of Canadian farm income has undergone important changes in the direction of diversification and improvement in methods of organization, it is noted.

Mechanization of farming on the prairies is illustrated by the fact that more farm machinery is employed here than in any other region in Canada.

An example of the expansion and diversification of secondary manufacturing is the secondary textile industry in greater Winnipeg, the report stated. Winnipeg is growing rapidly as a commercial centre, it added.

The many new economic opportunities opening up in the prairie region in the post-war period have been responsible for the reversal of a previously declining population trend, it said.

Manitoba has been making gains in population in recent years, Alberta has shown considerabe growth while Saskatchewan was reducing the rate at which it had been losing population.

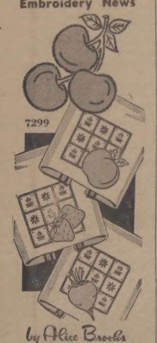
Preoccupation of the prairie region with agriculture is indicated by the fact that by mid-1950 close to one-half of the civilians employed worked in this industry. This ration has been gradually changing with increased industrial employment.

Total civilian labor force on the prairies is shown as 970,000. Of that 44 per cent. were employed in agriculture. Only three per cent. are engaged in other primary industries while manufacturing employs nine per cent. Other employment provides jobs for the remaining 44 per cent.

A furlong is 660 feet.

Patterns

Embroidery News



by Alice Brooks

NEW! These applique-and-embroidery designs are so different! Be first to have them—on kitchen towels or even curtains. They're so easy, make lovely gift ideas!

A bit of easy applique plus new embroidery! Pattern 7299; transfer 6 motifs about 6x6½ inches.

To obtain this pattern send twenty-five cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to:

Household Arts Department,
Winnipeg Newspaper Union,
60 Front Street W., Toronto.

Be sure to write plainly your Name, Address and Pattern Number.

GOOD INFORMATION

A rope that will hold 105 pounds actually will hold 200 pounds, if the weight is divided evenly on both ends. 2965

Survey Shows Weed Increase

REGINA.—A partial resurvey conducted as part of the third field season of the Dominion-financed Saskatchewan weed survey has indicated that in some areas the infestation of certain persistent perennial weeds has almost doubled in two years, in spite of control campaigns waged by the municipalities with provincial aid.

This season the survey was carried on by four men under the direction of Dr. R. T. Coupland, head of the plant ecology department of the University of Saskatchewan.

The survey has found that the infestation of persistent perennials is much greater than formerly estimated, Dr. Coupland said in an interview in Saskatoon.

The purpose of the survey is to study the life histories of a group of persistent perennials in an attempt to find a means of control.

This season, original surveys were made in 15 municipalities with a partial resurvey of another, Dr. Coupland reported.

Of the 58 municipalities surveyed since 1949, Leafy spurge, known scientifically as "Euphorbia esula", was found on 7,375 acres. Toad flax, "Linaria vulgaris", was found on more than 1,000 acres. Hoary cress was found on 796 acres and poverty weed on 962.

An attempt has been made, Dr. Coupland said, to select areas for first attention that are most heavily infested.

WORLD'S RECORD FOR TURKEY PAID AT BRANDON SALE

BRANDON, Man. — The Manitoba Winter Fair annual show of poultry and dressed meat established a new world's record when a leading Canadian grocery chain paid $21 per pound for a 20-pound turkey, grand champion of the show. The record price exceeded the $20 per pound paid a year ago.

The champion bird was entered in the show by James S. Fraser, of Gunton, Manitoba, and following its purchase was donated to The Maples to provide Christmas dinner for the children. The reserve champion, shown by Gordon Wilson, of Meyronne, Saskatchewan, brought a price of $2.25 per pound and was also donated by its purchasers, The Brandon Packers, to the Children's Shelter.

MANITOBA HUNTER GETS TWO DEER WITH ONE SHOT

OAK LAKE, Man.—Harold Robinson who farms 10 miles southeast of here wastes no time or ammunition when he goes deer hunting.

In the first hour of the first day of the season he spotted a buck and fired. The animal fell. When Mr. Robinson reached the scene he found he had also shot a doe which he had not seen standing on the other side of the buck.

SEES PRICE DIP

WINNIPEG.—Ralph Bennett, federal chief of marketing services, said that while demand for beef during the next few years may be greater than potential production, there no doubt will be some downward revision of prices.

HEADS ALBERTA FARMERS

CALGARY.—Henry Young of Millet, Alta., was re-elected president of the Farmers' Union of Alberta.

Frogs Of Kedah Fight Again; Malayan Natives Predict War

BEDONG, Malaya.—The Frogs of Kedah fought again, locked mouth-to-mouth while villagers here looked on the battle as an evil omen heralding another world catastrophe.

These simple people recalled that the frogs, hundreds of them, rose against each other on the eve of the First World War and again as the Japanese invaded Malaya in 1941.

Old men spoke of those battles with awe, claiming the small reptiles broke off spiky blades of grass to use against each other.

During the Japanese invasion and immediately before the atom bomb burst over Hiroshima the frogs fought amongst themselves as they did recently in battles to the death.

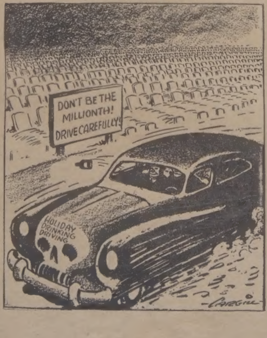
Their was a variation in this, their latest uprising. They used no grass blades, just their mouths as weapons.

If parted during conflict they would immediately get to savage grips again, retaining their holds until one died. The victor would then look for other victims.

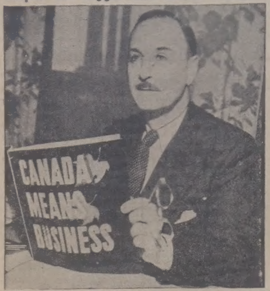
The fight, which started unannounced in a small lake, broke off as suddenly as it began.

But those who saw it went away convinced they had witnessed an evil prophecy of impending disaster.

999,999 REASONS WHY!


DON'T BE THE MILLIONTH! DRIVE CAREFULLY!
HOLIDAY DRINKING DRIVING

Hopes For Bigger and Better Trade



Bertram C. Butler, Canada's new consul in Detroit, looks hopefully toward more business for Canada in markets in the United States as he takes over his new duties in Detroit. A native of Hamilton, Ontario, prime objective will be the stimulation of a larger market in the U.S. for Canadian manufactured goods.—Central Press Canadian.

Funny and Otherwise

◆ ◆ ◆

The professional humorist was having his shoes shined. "And is your father a bootblack, too?" he asked the boy.

"No, sir," replied the bootblack, "my father is a farmer."

"Ah!" said the professional humorist, reaching for his notebook. "He believes in making hay while the son shines."

* * * *

McGregor: "What's the idea of a band of mourning on your left leg, Jock?"

Jock: "Me mother has passed away."

McGregor: "But, why on your leg instead of your sleeve?"

Jock: "She was me step-mither."

* * * *

In a crowded cinema a young woman brushed past a man about to take a seat. Before he recovered his balance the young woman and her husband had taken the only two seats available in that part of the cinema.

"Sorry," said the husband; "we just beat you."

"That's O.K.," said the man who had been pushed out. "I hope you and your mother enjoy the show."

* * * *

First candidate—There's only one honest way to make money.

Second candidate—And what's that?

FC — Ha! I thought you wouldn't know!

* * * *

Said a cowboy: "My pardner and I are taking a trip through the desert. He's taking along a gallon of whisky for rattlesnake bites."

"And what are you taking?"

"Two rattlesnakes."

* * * *

Two chorus girls were having tea together.

"Do you know," said one, "when the manager asked me my age, I couldn't for the life of me remember whether I was twenty-seven or twenty-eight."

"And what did you say?"

"Oh, I split the difference and said twenty-six."

* * * *

A little boy worried his parents by refusing to be scared into being good. "It's no use telling me the angels will write down in their book if I'm naughty," he said. "I might as well tell you they think up in Heaven that I'm dead!"

"But why should they think that?"

"Because I haven't said my prayers for a fortnight."

* * * *

"Your husband tells me he had a good day at the races yesterday."

"I know. He came home at ten to one."

* * * *

Honey: Why do you always sing that same song over and over again?

Henry: Can't help it. It haunts me.

Honey: With good reason. You've murdered it often enough.

* * * *

* * * *

Judge: "For hitting your wife the fine will be $1.10."

Mechanic: "I don't mind the dollar, but what's the ten cents for?"

Judge: "Amusement tax."

* * * *

In a country church an absent-minded verger was showing two late strangers into a pew when the preacher announced his text: "Paul we know, and Apollo we know, but who are these?"

"Just two commercial travellers from the Red Lion," answered the verger.

NEIL COLVILLE, coach of the cellar-dwelling New York Rangers has resigned his position with the Blue Shirts to return to his home in Western Canada. He is suffering from ulcers and decided that coaching a last place team in the N.H.L. is no cure. Bill Cook, a Ranger star from way back, has been named as the new mentor by manager Frank Boucher. Cook along with his brother Bun flanked Boucher on one of hockey's all-time great lines.

Farmers' Union Of Alberta Favor More Conferences

CALGARY. — The Farmers' union of Alberta decided to increase membership dues and endorsed the principle of holding more inter-provincial conferences on farmers' problems.

Present membership fees are $2.50 a person. New fees will be $5 for families with children up to 21 residing on a quarter section of land. Another dollar will be charged for each additional quarter section.

Single persons over 21 will pay $3, and members under 21, $1.

The family membership is limited to a $10 maximum. Districts will receive 20 per cent. of the collected dues.

Regina Girls Win Judging Honors

REGINA. — The girls showed up the boys at the Regina junior grain club's Achievement Day show this year.

Glenda Jones, 17, and Ada Lou Jones, 14, captured top honors in plot growing grain judging and the agricultural problems competition. The two sisters had the highest total scores, and as winners of the contest will represent the Regina club in provincial competitions at the University of Saskatchewan next spring. Glenda and Ada Lou are the daughters of Morgan Jones, who farms on the northern outskirts of Regina. Glenda is secretary of the grain club, whose members are boys and girls from 12 to 21 years old.

Careful Planning, Timing Gives Man. Farmer Fine Flax Yield

Over Three Thousand Bushels From 140 Acres

BRANDON.—Mr. Barry Strickland of Hamiota touched off a scientific research problem in flax, when in company with C. T. G. Bailey, agricultural representative, he visited the 140-acre flax field of T. J. Strachan of Hamiota this summer. His discovery of flax bolls containing twelve seeds instead of the regular ten in the field, led to an unusual interest in this field.

Despite the fact that this quarter when purchased in 1934 by Mr Strachan was considered by experienced farmers to be a poor investment, Mr. Strachan in the past two crop years has taken $7,000 worth of wheat and 3,000 bushels of certified Cheyenne flax.

This flax field was the result of a carefully planned and executed program. Certified Cheyenne seed was purchased at $8.35 per bushel and the seed treated before seeding. The plowed summerfallow last year was harrowed, one-wayed and re-harrowed before sowing. Double sowing was done crosswise of each other. Seventeen pounds of seed per acre were used in the first crossing and 18 pounds per acre on the second crossing. Following the sowing, the land was again harrowed and packed. Seeding was completed by June 8. The flax was sprayed with less than 2 oz. acid equivalent of 2,4-D Ester when the plants were approximately six inches in height which killed the mustard and stinkweed. The field later passed field inspection. Harvesting was done by straight combining in the first week of November and a yield of 3,080 bushels reported from 140 acres, averaging 22 bushels per acre.

Mr. Strachan, a member of 1906 class at Manitoba Agricultural College, has produced a beautiful crop of seed flax free of weeds with the exception of a few patches of wild oats. This outstanding return proved the value of careful planning and timing, the use of recommended varieties and the value of chemicals in good farming practices, agricultural officials said.

Museum Experts Reveal Murder In Egypt 1,600 Years Ago

Body of the Victim Has Been On Display for More Than Thirty Years

VANCOUVER.—A murder committed more than 1,600 years ago in Egypt has been uncovered in the Vancouver museum. The body of the victim, a 10-year-old boy, has been on display at the museum for more than 30 years. It is highly unlikely, museum president Noel Robinson commented wryly, that the murderer will ever be found out. He related this history:

In 1920, the late Dr. George Kidd of Vancouver brought back from Egypt the well preserved mummified form of a boy. It had been exhumed at the site of ancient Thebes where the Pharaohs and nobles of Egypt were interred.

Until six months ago, the mummy was believed that of a girl. Then it was X-rayed and embarrassed museum directors announced it was a boy.

The skin had been partially torn away from the skull. The left eye had been knocked out of its socket. The upper lip was split nearly its whole length. One knee was dislocated and both thigh bones were broken. But the arms and fingers were unmarked.

It was obvious the boy had been murdered, probably by being swung by the arms and smashed on some hard surface. Had he died by accident, the arms would have been hurt.

The X-rays were forwarded to Dr. T. C. Skeat of the British Museum. He confirmed the Vancouver museum findings and added that an inscription on the wrappings showed the boy's name was Panechates, son of Hatres. Burial had probably taken place in the third century, AD.

Mr. Robinson said the boy was undoubtedly of noble birth and possibly might have stood in the way of succession to the throne by an older and more powerful claimant, who decided to do away with him.

The murderer apparently fooled the Egyptian police of those days, making the killing look like an accident.

EDMONTON TO HAVE SCOTTISH POLICE

EDMONTON.—Commissioner John Hodgson told the Edmonton city council that 12 Scotsmen and one policewoman are expected to arrive next February or March to reinforce the Edmonton police department.

Edmonton went shopping abroad for police talent when the force fell below strength and suitable rookie constables were not forthcoming from the ranks of hometown boys.

Commissioner Hodgson said negotiations were conducted through the office of the Alberta government's London agent and 54 applications were received. Of this number 12 were accepted. All are ex-servicemen.

The famous English artist, Thomas Gainsborough, painted approximately 500 pictures during his lifetime.

10,000-Acre Concession In Sask. Taken By Mining Corporation

REGINA. — A 10,000-acre mining concession has been taken by Mining Corp. of Canada in Saskatchewan's Rottenstone mining district with a substantial exploration program for base metals anticipated.

The concession is in the Waddy Lake area, 75 miles northeast of Lac La Ronge, and is immediately adjacent to Hudson Bay Exploration & Development Co. No. 1 concession. The area is regarded as favorable for base metals such as copper and zinc.

Conditions under which the concession was granted are almost identical with those of the Hudson Bay Concession No. 2, the last concession granted by Saskatchewan. The concession agreement went into effect Dec. 1 and will run for two years with the company to pay $2 an acre per year rental. In the first year the company must spend at least $15,000 prospecting the area for minerals.

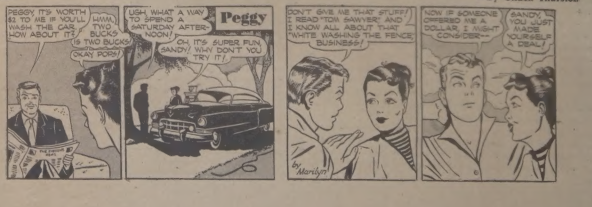
Between 10 per cent. and 15 per cent. of the rental will be government revenue, while the remainder will be refunded to the company if the conditions of the agreement are kept, and depending on the amount of the concession staked when the agreement terminates. The company may stake a maximum of 50 per cent. of the concession.

In announcing the concession, J. H. Brockelbank, Resources Minister, stated that present interest in the Waddy Lake area is at least partly due to reports published by Saskatchewan Geological Surveys. The geological survey of the Waddy Lake area was made in 1948 by Dr. A. R. Byers, a professor of the University of Saskatchewan; and the adjoining Windrum map area was surveyed in 1949 by M. L. Miller.

MACDONALD'S
Fine Cut

MACDONALD'S
Fine Cut
Makes a better cigarette

PEGGY —By Chuck Thurston


PEGGY, IT'S WORTH $2 TO ME IF YOU'LL WASH THE CAR. HOW ABOUT IT?
HMM, TWO BUCKS IS TWO BUCKS!
OKAY POPS!
UGH, WHAT A WAY TO SPEND A SATURDAY AFTER-NOON!
Peggy
OH, IT'S SUPER FUN, SANDY! WHY DON'T YOU TRY IT!
DON'T GIVE ME THAT STUFF! I READ "TOM SAWYER" AND I KNOW ALL ABOUT THAT "WHITE WASHING THE FENCE" BUSINESS!
NOW IF SOMEONE OFFERED ME A DOLLAR, I MIGHT CONSIDER--
SANDY, YOU JUST MADE YOURSELF A DEAL!
by Marilyn

Let's Preserve Family Life

In the December issue of The Royal Bank of Canada Monthly Letter, thought provoking and timely facts were presented in the topic, "Let's Preserve Family Life", which reads as follows:

"Among the many problems pressing upon us in these days is one that is above all others important: preservation of our family way of life.

Here is our top-rank social institution, and it is at the same time the nearest many of us come to that "heaven upon earth" that the philosophers talk about. It is, of all our social necessities, the most necessary.

Husband, wife and children—that is the most natural grouping for welfare, comfort and stability. But people see in our present state of society a weakening of the ties that bind families together, and they fear that this constitutes a menace to the values in life which we hold dear.

There are causes which we cannot blame, and, indeed, causes which we would not wish to eliminate. All we can do is adapt ourselves to them. For example, we have attained political democracy, which is a good thing, but it has stressed equality and the individual, whereas the traditional family idea was of a director and co-operation. We now have people living in closely-packed cities, subject to all the distractions of urban life, instead of the calm, let's-stick-together groups of rural life. We have the changed status of women, due to their new-found economic independence, and there is the opportunity offered to all members of the family to go to work. In older days, the bread-winner was the guide, counsellor, support and law-giver of the household: today, everyone has an equal—or equally loud—voice in family affairs.

Look at the complications to which this state of things gives rise. How far should a husband and wife sacrifice themselves or their comfort for the sake of their children? Or for the sake of each other? These are questions which plague every one of us.

If only, say some, we could get back to primitive impulses, all would be well. Alas! it is not possible to do so. Conditions change from generation to generation, and while it would be utterly foolish to disregard the principles of the past, we must so adapt them to the environment of today as to retain all their values without giving in to their assumptions of being eternal laws. We must, at the same time, make sure that we have something better in hand before destroying the old ideas.

What is the Foundation?

The family is built upon love. All literature records the yearning of human beings for love. The greatest poems revolve around it. Our noblest writers have, at their highest moments, described the joys of fulfilled love, and have pictured for us the wretched suffering visited upon those who throw it away or lose it.

How does love show itself in the family? Not principally in actions, or in bubbling-over enthusiasms, but in the calm feeling that here is a group of people, intimate from the child's babyhood, who would feel pride in his success, sorrow at his failure, and shame at his disgrace.

What is Stability?

The family holds its pre-eminent place in our way of life because it is the only possible base upon which a society of responsible human beings has ever found it practicable to build for the future and maintain the values they cherish in the present.

It seems necessary for the peace of mind of readers who fear the worst, to stress the fact that in a world of change the family also changes. But the influence of social heritage has in the long run outweighed social innovation. Even if, for a time, society departs from past standards, the structure seems to right itself on a level which fits the new environment. That is the character of civilization, to set aside the easy-to-follow traditional pattern while developing into something better. The vital thing is to preserve those elements of civilization, culture, ideals, standards and customs which the past has found good, and merge them with the new or changed factors which the present day believes valid.

Personal and Social

If the family were to be swept away, the world would become a place of regimentation, chaos and desolation. Why? Because the family fulfils at least three vital functions: it provides sustenance and association, teaching the art of social living; and it is the primary place where the values and knowledge of culture are passed from generation to generation.

That is only a small part of the service given by the family to individual members of it. There are other functions. The family is closely related to social change. Ideas must develop there before the community adopts them.

From birth to death, there is scarcely an action that can be performed by a person that is not guided and coloured by what is learned in the family. Bitterness within the family works its way out into society. The person who is frustrated in family life is likely to become the cynic of world life.

But wholesome and constructive thinking in the family will penetrate all society. The man who learns within the family to accommodate himself to others, to subordinate, when necessary, his personal interest to the interest of the group, and to tolerate in others fads and habits he would condemn in himself: that man has learned many of the lessons necessary to his becoming a good workman, a good executive and a good citizen.

Effect of Classes

We must pass by, in this Letter, the disruption brought about by the cityward trend and by inventions. These, which are of undoubted significance, were discussed in previous articles. Instead, something will be said about the effect of social classes on family stability, a phenomenon with rapidly changing and dynamic qualities.

If we divide the classes arbitrarily, we have three: the upper class, comprising the old and the new; the middle class, divided into upper and lower; and the working class. These distinctions are important, because no matter what we say about democracy and equality, they are there.

In the old upper class the principal features are: who were one's ancestors and who are one's relatives? Background is the testing point. One of the constant worries of this group is to keep its young people from marrying indiscreetly someone outside the group.

Among the new upper-class families one finds, usually, exceptional economic success, symbolized by home ownership, fine furniture, shining automobiles and stylish clothes. Alas for their hopes, the new upper-class family can meet the means test, but not the lineage test, and so it is likely to feel frustrated and cheated. Men don't suffer so greatly in this disappointment as do women, because men are more likely to be satisfied with the actualities, as they see them, and to pay less attention to the symbols.

When the philosophers of the nineteenth century came to discuss classes they pinned their faith on the middle class. It is certain that this is the moving class. A vast area of opportunity has been opened by scientific and commercial advancement: boys and girls of today may aspire to professional, scientific and administrative positions far beyond the reach of those in similar class categories a century ago. We have expanded our educational institutions to meet the needs of our age. Our middle-class happiness goals are success in business or a profession, a university education for children, and economic security for parents.

One of the disruptive facts in family life is that so many families with an urge to climb socially have to break with their group as part of the price they pay. It is often a stiff price to pay, and inevitably it means a rupture in the family pattern. It is a cost to be reckoned by any family with climbing aspirations.

Individuality and the Group

Another factor to count in the changing family picture is the shift to the democratic companionship type of family from the once common "old man of the tribe" kind of family. There are different ideas today about the role of husbands and wives and of children and parents. If the husband expects that his wife will be the devoted family slave his grandmother was, or if the wife tries to impose upon children the old-world, old-time, standards of behaviour, a blow-up may be expected.

Here is a basic clash: between personal and group organization. In olden times the group was necessary to survival; today, the individual is a person, possessed of a soul and entitled to personal self-expression. How far this can go without endangering the family is the most important social question of the age.

Egotism, or self-centredness, is one of the great wreckers of family life. And yet, personal interest is one of the most desired attributes of living in a family.

The principal thing every normal person desires in marriage is a lively, personal interest of the other person in himself or herself. It must be lively. People will tolerate affronts and injuries, particularly from one well-beloved, to a far greater extent than they will accept indifference. Perhaps we might say that indifference sends more marriages on the rocks than does any other cause.

Economic Worries

Some persons will say that most family disruption stems from financial and economic causes, but we need to proceed with care in making any such judgment. Nowhere is it more true than in personal relations that things are not always what they seem. The "financial tension" that is so greatly deplored may be merely the overt expression of other worries and disappointments and troubles. trains its members in the art of surviving; it provides the earliest group

Families are, of course, particularly vulnerable economically. They are economic partnerships. They spend a lot of money. The collective family budget dwarfs even municipal, provincial and federal finance. There are some who believe that all applicants for marriage licenses should be required to present certificates showing that they have completed courses of premarital financial training.

But there is a wealth of information and help available: more, probably than on many other aspects of married life. In the past four years this bank has distributed nearly a quarter million copies of its Monthly Letter on family budgets, and more than 200,000 copies of its family budget book.

These helps are designed for persons who are trying to make a go of family life: not for those who are striving to keep up with the Joneses on the next street. In one case we have heard of, a couple who had lived a reasonably happy life for five years on a modest budget broke up six months after a couple with a larger income moved in next door.

Economic matters are important in family life, but they do not rate top billing. Persons with unstable personalities can quarrel as readily over money matters as about anything else. Those who make sure to keep equable temperaments can adjust themselves to really trying economic problems. Let's not take the easy way out by using budget difficulty as a peg on which to hang responsibility for a break-up.

Approaching Marriage

The approach young people make to marriage is a big feature about success in family building. There is a Hollywood jewelry store with a sign in the window: "We Hire Out Wedding Rings". A casual approach like that will seldom pay off in stability.

Marriage is not something that is covered in a ceremony; it is not something in which success is assured if the young people have the same background, traditions and economic status. It is not guaranteed success by books, movie-made conceptions of married life, or anything else of a casual or superficial nature.

The only thing that works effectively toward successful marriage is kinship of ideas and ideals. No blind faith in romantic love will serve, though this is a hard-to-erase social fiction.

There are no short cuts toward success in marriage. Preparation for marriage involves all that pertains to emotional maturity, and it means—here is the rub—socialization of personality. These two persons have to live together for many years, and over the course of time it is basic personalities that count.

If, at the bottom of a person's reality, there is a spirit of philosophy made up of one part ideals and two parts tolerance for another person's ideals, then there is much better hope for a happy outcome of many years of living together than if the proportion is reversed.

If there is a key word in family relationships, we suggest it is "adaptability". This is why we like the work that is done in youth organizations such as the Y's. Young men and young women learn, through the give-and-take of combined efforts and joint study groups, the basic facts of social life. They learn to live together, to share interests and enthusiasms, and to cultivate a certain maturity which excludes self-seeking, self-pity and self-indulgence. It always helps, we think, if there can be, as well, a sense of humour.

Not so far distant from this thought is another: it isn't always the easy marriages that last longer or are the happiest. By "easy" we mean those where there is no financial concern, no "in-law" difficulty, and no worry about social status. If people are to live richly together they need to have some interdependence of mind and spirit. They have to find it necessary, on occasion, to look to the other partner for moral or other support.

Marriage is a combined operation, and that does away with the freedom of isolation. Interdependence doesn't mean leaning, but being able to reach out and know that the partner is there when needed, and planning together to meet a big or a little crisis, and walking hand-in-hand along both sunlit uplands and dark valley . . ."

Letter Delivered After 93 Years

MELLS, England. — A letter to Harry Moore, former schoolboy at Mells College, has arrived 93 years late. It was posted by his young brother Frank in Dublin, March 6, 1858, asking for about a shilling's worth of postage stamps. Where it has been is a mystery and no one knows whether Frank and Harry Moore are still alive or dead.

LONE SURVIVOR in a blaze which destroyed Bickels Farm Hatchery at Columbus, Ohio, is this chicken which appears interested in the bustling activity of firemen attempting to extinguish the fire. More than 300 chickens died in the blaze.

Decoratively SPEAKING

(By Francis James)

Dear Miss James:

As you will see from the enclosed sketch, our kitchen which we have remodelled from a very large, badly planned old-fashioned kitchen, is now quite small (9' x 6'). We're rather proud of the way it has turned out. I find it very compact and easy to work in—with the sink under the window, as indicated, built-in cupboards on either side of the window over the drainboards, and drawers and cupboards below the drainboards. We even managed to have a small breakfast nook with built in table and seats on the wall opposite the sink, beside the stove. My husband built these himself.

We have now come to the point of decorating — and I would appreciate some advice from you on this. I would like to have it as cheerful and colorful as possible — but realize that in so small a room too much color could be very tiresome. I forgot to mention that the walls are tiled (white) to a height of five feet from the floor. Could you suggest a color scheme for this room? I would like to have some green in it.

—Mrs. R.K.C.

• • • •

Dear Mrs. R.K.C.:

There is indeed a danger of too much color in a small kitchen. You will be wise to keep your kitchen largely white — with just enough good, intense color, effectively placed to liven it up—give it zest. Your upper walls, for example, should be white to match the tile and so should be your built-in cupboards and the built-in table and seats. This will give you a good workable area in white—against which strong, bright color would stand out dramatically.

Start your contrast on the ceiling —with a gaily patterned wallpaper. Choose a design in circles, squares or dots—with the main color in green, but including reds, blues and yellows. This will set off the white walls, add gaiety and spirit to your whole room. Choose one of the greens from your wallpaper pattern —preferably an intense green—and use it as a trim around the edges of your cupboards, as a pattern in your curtains, and for slip-covers on cushions on your dining benches. Potted ivy on the window sill, or in wall brackets, will tune in with the effect very nicely.

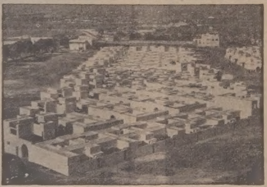
New Food To Keep Dog's Breath Sweet

NEW YORK.—Man's best friend can give a bark of joy today because he can begin the new year without offending the most sensitive nostrils.

Dog food containing odor-killing chlorophyl, developed after three years of research, will go on sale from coast to coast.

Dr. Maurice E. Serling, a Larchmont, N.Y., research veterinarian, announced that Rover will be able to invade the parlor on the rainiest days if he eats the new food regularly.

Today is yesterday's pupil.



—Central Press Canadian.

LOW-COST HOUSING PROJECT UNDERWAY IN CASABLANCA—Here is aerial view of newly-completed section of Casablanca's "new city", known as Ain Choch, which is part of the ambitious housing project now underway, with 290,000 new housing units scheduled for construction before 1960. Morocco's urban population has risen from 552,000 in 1921 to 1,897,000 at the last count in 1947. The project is financed by French funds supplemented by aid and modern machinery furnished by the Marshall Plan. Even the lowest paid Moroccan can afford one of the new homes, with rent for each family running at 830 francs a month—about $2.35.

Iron Curtain No Bar For Bargain-Hunting Housewives

(By Douglas How, CP Staff Writer)

BERLIN.—Bargain-hunting houswives don't let a little thing like the iron curtain bother them in this divided city, where some people say West Berlin is "day" and East Berlin is "night". Because differing currency values make bread, thread and certain other essentials cheaper in the Russian sector, West Berlin housewives defy the curtain to shop for them. Because West Berlin has a lot more of most goods, women slip out of the Communist sector to buy them and take them home.

Some of them get stopped but a lot more don't, for even the Communists can't stop everything in a city where the iron curtain is no physical barrier but a meeting of streets and debris — and differing values in more than currency.

Human needs and conduct flow back and forth between these two sectors which may not be as different as day and night but which certainly have marked contrasts.

In the West sector, ruled by the Americans, British and French, there are thousands of shops and stores filled with things to buy, things which in many cases have to be brought in from West Germany, more than 100 miles away. The people say what they want, the rebuilding is steady and over six years has been tremendous. Night life is varied and vibrant.

In the East sector, ruled by the Communists, the secret police function, people say what the Communists like, dress worse, have less to buy, far fewer nightclubs, far fewer shops and cars.

Outward differences are apparent to anyone who drives through the two as we did. The Russian sector is thick with Russian propaganda, with pictures of Stalin. The Western sector has far more subtle and effective propaganda—more rebuilding, a lot more stores bright with a lot more goods, less shabby, less dour people.

Objective people who have driven through the two sectors at night say the differences then hit you far more strongly because darkness makes it simply a difference in lights ablaze, in cars and neon signs and people in the streets.

The main artery linking them is the Unter Den Linden, the once-magnificent driveway which was the show-street of Berlin. Once you pass under the arches of the great Brandenburg Gate, you are in the Soviet sector. It is doubtful that any Westerner passes that gate without some feeling of uneasiness. Western troops don't go through it generally even though they have a legal right to do so.

On both sides of the gate, the ruins are appalling. The Reichstag, Hitler's Chancellery and bunker, the old defence headquarters, are only a few among the many ruins.

In the East Berlin sector our car passed a housewife hurrying home with evergreen sprigs, an ostentatious new Russian Embassy, a marching band of tired Red youths whose appearance could only be described as pathetic; many, many signs bespeaking the greatness and benevolence of Stalin; Russian and German flags, German Communist police without firearms — the Russians don't arm them—in blue uniforms.

The Germans on both sides are people of great energies. There is a saying among Allied people that when it rains in Berlin it isn't rain in East Berlin it's sweat.

On both sides, the Germans are working with vast vigor rebuilding. But they aren't doing it for either the West or East. They're doing it for Germany, for a new, mighty and united Germany which they fully intend to achieve. You leave Berlin with a feeling that this achievement is an inexorable process that no nation or group of nations can postpone indefinitely.

Useless Meddling

By Joseph Lister Rutledge

One always gets a little restive under the easy assumption that any one group or class is less moral or humane than another. On just such an assumption the manufacturing industry is presumed to be ready to take advantage of its public by the uncertain method of settling resale prices.

Not so long ago, what is reportedly the largest retail store in the world undertook to break through a manufacturer's maintained price, and to sell a certain brand of toasters so far below that price that they were obviously selling at a loss. It might be argued that the public benefited. It is just possible that the individual purchaser might have done so, but not the public. By its cut price the store secured 54 per cent. of the business in this commodity in the whole metropolitan area of New York. One can't suppose that pyramiding a loss was the purpose of this cut. The object obviously, was to secure a dramatic loss-leader to lure new customers to the store where other goods, that did not represent a loss, might be sold to them. We can assume that the store expected to benefit from the total sale and so to offset the cost of the loss-leader. Therefore, whether the individual purchaser benefited or not, the other purchasers didn't. They had to pay the out-of-pocket cost of this trade practice. The fact that the store could secure 54 per cent. of the sales in the whole area proved that the small dealer certainly did lose. Of course the small dealer must be prepared to assume the risks of normal competition. But he should not have to compete, as in this case, with prices that were not related to any costs, but only to a policy of raiding another merchant's customers. It was to safeguard him against this unreasonable hazard that the resale price was established.

No one is likely to argue that the manufacturer should be without restraint. But there are already ample safeguards against an unwarranted use of the freedom to set a resale price. The retailer who finds the resale price too high can refuse to purchase or can suggest competitive goods that are more reasonably priced. The public also can check unreasonable resale prices by the simple refusal to buy. The manufacturer who sets a resale price is the one who accepts all the hazards. He can quickly price himself out of the market and he is acutely aware of this fact. But he can hardly be said to be affecting the cost of living adversely if, in such pricing, he drives customers from his own goods to those that are lower priced.

STANDARD BRIDGE

by M. Harrison-Gray

Dealer : East
Game all

N
♠ ...
♥ A 8 3
♦ K 9 8 6 4 2
♣ J 7 4 3

W
♠ 10 8 5 3 2
♥ 4
♦ A 7
♣ 10 9 8 6 2

E
♠ A 9 7 6 4
♥ Q 6 2
♦ Q J 10
♣ K Q

S
♠ K Q J
♥ K J 10 9 7 5
♦ 5 3
♣ A 5

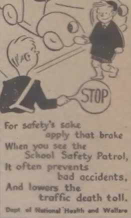
East opened One Spade at both tables on this Gold Cup hand, and South made the strong vulnerable overcall of Two Hearts. The first West bid Three Spades. North Four Hearts and East Four Spades, doubled by South for an unlucky penalty of 500

In Room 2 West jumped straight to Four Spades and put North on the spot. Hoping for a minor suit contract, he bid Four No-Trumps, but South could only bid Five Hearts.

East doubled and West led ♦ A followed by ♣ 10. Placing East with Q x x in Hearts, South cashed ♦ K and set up the suit by ruffing ♦ 4 with ♥ 9. He then led ♥ 10 to ♥ A and played on Diamonds, losing one more trick to ♠ A. The score of 850 more than made up for the loss in Room 1.

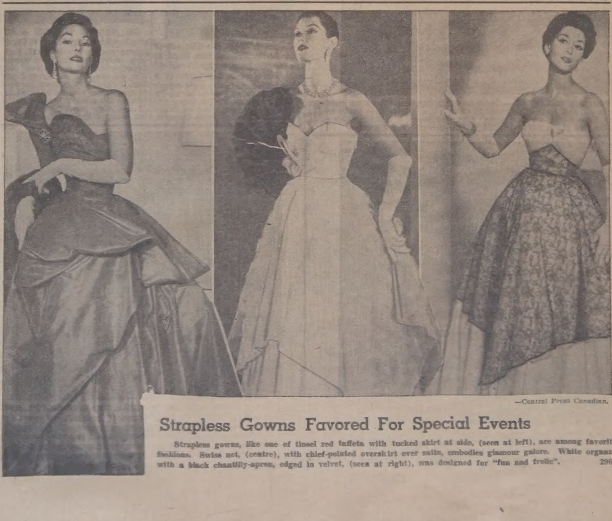
Highest peak in Central America is Tajumuloc volcano in western Guatemala. It is 13,814 feet high.

HERE'S HEALTH



For safety's sake
apply that brake
When you see the
School Safety Patrol,
It often prevents
bad accidents,
And lowers the
traffic death toll.

Dept. of National Health and Welfare



—Central Press Canadian.

Strapless Gowns Favored For Special Events

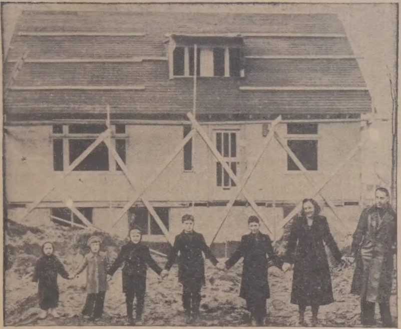
Strapless gowns, like one of tinsel red taffeta with tucked skirt at side, (seen at left), are among favorite fashions. Swiss net, (centre), with chief-pointed overskirt over satin, embodies glamour galore. White organza with a black chantilly-apron, edged in velvet, (seen at right), was designed for "fun and frolic". 2965

Lie Detector Proves Man's Statement

WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES

Seek Cause Of Blast On Oil Tanker

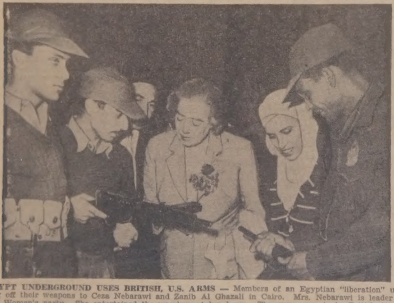
* * * *



IMMIGRANT BRINGS 10-ROOM HOUSE TO CANADA FOR $4,200—Solution to the housing shortage was found by Dutch immigrant Dr. John Spekkens in Ottawa. He couldn't take his money out of Holland but he could take "settlers' effects" and bring them to Canada tax free. So he brought his house with him, prefabricated and ready for erection. Eight days after the house arrived it was ready for occupancy except for plumbing and electric wiring. Cost of the house in Holland was $3,000, and shipping costs brought it to $4,200. Here he is in front of his 10-room home with five of his six children and his wife.—Central Press Canadian.

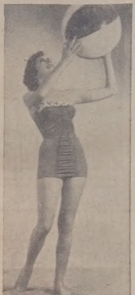
—Central Press Canadian.

CABINET MINISTERS VISIT VATICAN—Foreign Minister Lester B. Pearson and Defence Minister Brooke Claxton are shown leaving the audience room in the Pope's summer palace at Castelgandolfo after they were received by Pope Pius with their wives. From left are Mrs. Pearson, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Claxton and Mrs. Claxton. Both ministers had been attending the North Atlantic Treaty Organization council in Rome.



EGYPT UNDERGROUND USES BRITISH, U.S. ARMS — Members of an Egyptian "liberation" unit are showing off their weapons to Ceza Nebarawi and Zanib Al Ghazali in Cairo. Mrs. Nebarawi is leader of the Moslem Women's party. She entertained the warriors at her home. The guns seem to be British Sten guns, and the ammunition bandolier worn by the man at the left is branded "U.S."—Central Press Canadian.

TWO BRITISH SOLDIERS posted on a rooftop in the City of Suez man their machine gun at the alert as new developments in the Canal Zone threaten to bring the Middle East trouble pot to a fresh and dangerous boil. The Egyptian Cabinet met Dec. 11 to consider breaking diplomatic relations with Britain following the levelling of an Egyptian village by roadbuilding U.K. troops. Two British soldiers were recentlv stabbed and beaten in Ismailia's Arab quarter.



SIMPLICITY and femininity are the keynotes for next summer's beachwear. Satin and taffeta lastex are the basic materials used, and color favorites are aqua surf, golden yellow, coral, emerald lake and sundown blue. Sea coral is the color of the faille swimsuit above, with frosty white embroidery on the cuffed top. A centre panel of shirring breaks the

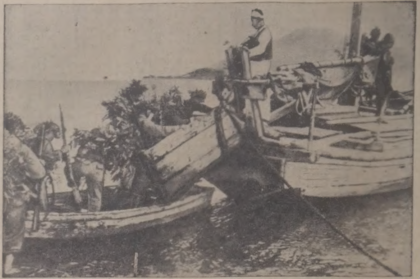
—Central Press Canadian.

FRONT LINE VISITOR—Suitably decked out for the cold Korean weather, U.S. Vice-president Alben Barkley is shown enjoying a dish of chow near the front lines during his recent visit to Korea.

FATHER CHARGED—The body of Mrs. Lottie Nicinski was found in her Toronto home, by her 10-year-old son, who gave a description of a "man with a sweater with a horse's head" who turned out to be his father Joseph Nicinski. The father was arrested a few hours later on charge of murder.—Central Press Canadian.

FORCE
DECISION
MIG KILLERS

BOMBER CREW SPELLED DISASTER FOR FIVE ENEMY JETS—Grouped in front of their bomber, "Command Decision", are members of the crew which is the most highly decorated group in the Far East Bomber Command for performance over Korea. The men, members of U.S. 19th bomb group have the highest score of enemy jets shot down—five Communist MIG-15's. The bomber crew have received seven D.F.C.'s and nine air medals to date.—Central Press Canadian.

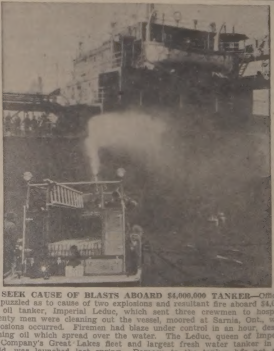


SHORT ON EQUIPMENT, BUT NOT ON INGENUITY—Extremely primitive is the makeshift craft South Korean soldiers use as they stage amphibious landing exercises on an island off Korea's west coast. The boats may resemble something left over from a broken-down fishing fleet, but the troops display ingenuity and courage in adapting their craft to the Korean warfare.—Central Press Canadian.

SIGNING SEAWAY PACT—The Canadian Government and the Province of Ontario have signed an agreement for development of hydro-electric energy in the international section of the St. Lawrence River. At the signing ceremony, left to right, are (sitting), Premier Leslie Frost, of Ontario; Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent and Hon. Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport; (standing) are R. H. Saunders, Chairman of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission and Hon. George Chaillies, Minister without Portfolio.

ON ATOMIC MISSION — U.S. atomic scientist Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer arrived at Orly Field, Paris, on a secret West European mission. Oppenheimer's consultations with U.S. officials in Germany and with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower gave rise to speculation that the scientist was briefing the military brass on details of America's newest atomic weapons.—Central Press Canadian.

MACHINE DOESN'T LIE . . . NEITHER DID HE—Polygraph expert William G. Wilson shows a graph to Abraham Teitelbaum in Chicago after the latter had taken a lie-detector test. According to the machine, Teitelbaum was not lying when he stated at the tax probe inquiry in Washington that he was the victim of an attempted shakedown for $500,00 in a tax case "fix".—Central Press Canadian.



SEEK CAUSE OF BLASTS ABOARD $4,000,000 TANKER—Officials are puzzled as to cause of two explosions and resultant fire aboard $4,000,000 oil tanker, Imperial Leduc, which sent three crewmen to hospital. Seventy men were cleaning out the vessel, moored at Sarnia, Ont., when explosions occurred. Firemen had blaze under control in an hour, despite burning oil which spread over the water. The Leduc, queen of Imperial Oil Company's Great Lakes fleet and largest fresh water tanker in the world, was launched last spring. Damage to the tanker has not been estimated.—Central Press Canadian.

2965

The Sports Clinic

(An official department of Sports College)
Conducted by Lloyd "Ace" Percival

Basketball Difficulties

Small town athletes, particularly in Canada, always have had to surmount difficulties in their drives to become champions.

Frequently the reason has been lack of proper practice facilities but many of the world's greatest athletes overcame them with lots of ingenuity and fortitude. Take the case of Joe Fulks, now one of the top professional basketball players in the United States.

Fulks came from a small mid-west town. He loved basketball but wasn't good enough to get on any teen-age team. To make matters worse he couldn't afford to buy a ball to practice with. But he soon found an answer to the problem.

A nearby high school had an outdoor basketball court. The school coach's biggest problem was keeping the basket rigging repaired. Every morning when he got to school it was chewed to bits. One evening he remained at school and watched. It wasn't long before he saw Fulks practicing on the court with a makeshift ball—a house brick. To save his court and nerves the coach gave the lad an old ball and let him practice at will.

Now there's no reason why you basketball players should practice with bricks—besides it wouldn't help you very much with dribbling. But that story does point out the need for practice, even if your facilities demand ingenuity.

Now here are a few tips on proper basketball techniques:

Passing: If you are to become a standout basketball player you **must** develop your passing ability to a high level. As in shooting, the basketball passers must hold the ball lightly, with the fingers, not the hands. Relaxation plays an important part in passing, as it does in shooting, because if your fingers and wrists are stiff and tense you will not have complete control of the ball.

The chest or push pass probably is the most commonly used passing device in basketball. Practice it carefully because it is difficult to master.

To get into passing position set your feet comfortably apart, about eight inches, bend your knees and lean forward slightly; keep your elbows close to your sides and make sure they are relaxed; hold the ball at chest level—out six inches; place your hands on either side of the ball, your fingers spread and your thumbs behind the ball; then push the ball with quick accurate snaps of the wrists toward the receiver.

And remember, if your receiver is moving you must pass ahead of him so that he may take the pass without breaking stride.

An extremely useful pass for the short player or one who is checked closely is the bounce pass. Here is how it is done:

Hold the ball as you would for a push pass but make sure your body is crouched slightly and begin the pass from your waist. Aim your pass so that it reaches your receiver on its first bounce. It should bounce chest high.

More fundamentals: Generally speaking, aim your passes at your receiver's chest; lead the receiver if he is moving so he won't have to break stride and be sure to pass to the side of your teammate that is away from his guard; don't telegraph passes, learn to fake and feint with your eyes, body or even the ball. But most of all relax before you pass and get plenty of wrist and finger action into all your passes.

Keep fully informed of all Sports College activities by listening to Sports College on the air every Saturday afternoon. This coast-to-coast program is heard on the Trans-Canada network station in your area. The Head Coach and other staff members of Sports College will keep you informed on the latest developments in the world of sport from endurance to intricate hockey and basketball techniques.

World Happenings Briefly Told

A new movement of 12,000 immigrants from the Netherlands will come to Canada next year and about 5,000 of them will be farm workers.

An emergency government decree to meet a newsprint shortage was published in Buenos Aires instructing Argentine newspapers to cut down consumption by 50 per cent.

Schools in Brighton, England, may revert to slates instead of writing paper. One headmaster said the high price of stationery constitutes "a tax on knowledge, the sort of thing our ancestors fought against."

Tulips and daffodils will bring color to the grey walls of 54 British prisons next spring. The national gardens guild has so far distributed 11,000 bulbs and prisoners are already busy planning displays.

Buckingham Palace has announced that it is hoped the King will make a health cruise lasting some weeks in the battleship Vanguard early next spring. The Queen will accompany him.

After two years' work restoration of the 400-foot spire of historic Salisbury Cathedral now is complete. The steeple jacks who did the work were congratulated by civic authorities on the speed of the job.

Enlistments in the armed forces totalled 32,817 during the first 10 months of 1951, the defence department said in a return tabled in the Commons. Of this number 1,978 have been discharged from military service.

Asking Easing Of Divorce Laws

CALGARY.—The Farm Women's Union of Alberta asked for a relaxation of divorce laws.

Delegates to the annual convention approved a resolution requesting the federal government to give the four western provinces the right to grant divorces on four new grounds:

Desertion for at least three years without cause; cruelty; incurable unsoundness of mind for at least five years before the divorce action, and divorce in cases of presumed death of a spouse.

On The Side :

• By •
E. V. Durling

The percentage of happy marriages is said to be higher among navy couples than army couples. No explanation of this situation is offered. Naval officers are away from home more than army officers. That is, in times of peace. It could be that absence really does make the heart grow fonder. Or, as Robert Louis Stevenson put it: "Absences are good for love. They keep it bright and delicate." Stevenson also said ship captains made wonderful husbands.

Tattooing For Twins

Do men who marry twins ever have any trouble distinguishing their wives from their sisters-in-law? I have never heard anything about that. However, I know of a couple of twin sisters who, before marriage, had a lot of fun switching boy friends. They claim none of the boy friends ever caught on. Perhaps twins should be tattooed for the protection of their sweethearts and husbands.

New Slant For Editors

Are people growing slightly weary of looking at pictures of beautiful females? It could be. There is hardly anything you can't get too much of. Anyway, I notice one magazine which for years has featured girls on its cover recently ran a picture of a ham in that spot. It really was a beautiful ham with all the trimmings, ready to serve. Also, why not some pictures of men on covers of magazines.

For Younger Brides

Several experts on life among the married maintain one of the reasons for the marked increase in divorces is that nowadays wives are "not caught young enough." In the yesteryear 16-year-old brides were not uncommon. Many were even younger. Husbands eight or 10 years older than these teen-ager brides found them easy to break into matrimonial harness. A woman who remains unmarried until 23 years of age or older is inclined to become very set in her ways and consequently proves more difficult for a husband to handle. Especially if he is about the same age.

The Independent Secretary

Really efficient secretaries are difficult to acquire these days. So young women in the Grade "A" secretary class are very independent. A Manhattan executive advertised for a secretary. Impressed by one young woman's letter of application, he wrote asking her to call for an interview. She replied she had analyzed his character by his handwriting and was certain they would not get along together and so declined his invitation for an interview.

Jealousy Cure

Jealousy can be cured by diet. That's what a French physician claims. A man who is jealous of his beautiful wife, says this Paris medico, can absolutely rid himself of suffering by going on a diet of no meat, no spice in food, no alcohol and no tobacco. Coupled with the diet must be some daily exercise; a half-hour brisk walk both morning and evening.

Paris Taxi Drivers

There is no speed limit for autoists in Paris, where can be found the world's wildest drivers. That's what I note claimed. I won't argue the point. I was nearly killed by a wild driver in Paris. By two wild drivers, I should say. Both were taxicab skippers who tried to beat each other through an intersection. It was a tie.

Gay Stockholm

In Stockholm are about sixty thousand surplus women. Many are beautiful blondes. Others are charming blue-eyed brunettes. Ever meet a Swedish blue-eyed brunette? If not, you haven't really lived. Anyway, many of these surplus Swedish charmers are lonely. In Sweden the equality of the sexes covers considerable territory. A woman can make the advances and still maintain her respectability. If a lonely blue-eyed Swedish brunette sees in a restaurant a man who appeals to her, she doesn't hesitate in letting him know it. If she can't make herself clear with her eyes she will send over a note by a waiter. Life can be very gay these days for men visiting Stockholm alone 2965

National League

Hockey Notes

Rangers Have Yet To Be Shut Out

New York Rangers may not be winning too many games but they are the only team in the National Hockey League that hasn't been shut out this season. Every other club in the loop has been kept off the score sheet on at least one occasion this campaign. After the first 70 games of the season, or the one-third mark, Boston had been shut out three times, Canadiens and Chicago twice and Toronto and Detroit once.

One Scoreless Game Played This Season

There has been only one scoreless game played this season in the N.H.L. and that took place on November 6 when Detroit Red Wings and Boston Bruins battled through 60 minutes to a scoreless draw.

Third 200-Goal Scorer

When Max Bentley scored his 200th N.H.L. goal on December 2 he became the third player active in the game today who has scored 200 or more goals. The others are Maurice Richard with 307 and Doug Bentley with 217 on the morning of December 8.

A Clean Slate

Ed Kryzanowski, Boston Bruins' versatile defenseman-forward, had taken part in every game played by the Bruins up to December 9 and had yet to garner his first scoring point or incur his first penalty. Kryzanowski went 23 games without anything but zeros beside his name.

Most Points in One Game

When Bill Mosienko scored two goals and assisted in three others for five points on December 2 as Chicago Black Hawks downed New York Rangers, 6-3, he amassed the highest number of scoring points in a game this season by a player. Last season four players garnered five or more scoring points in one game. Don Raleigh of the Rangers scored twice and assisted four times for six points on February 15 as Rangers defeated Chicago, 7-3. Nick Mickoski, also of Rangers, tallied four goals and garnered one assist against Chicago on December 24 for five points. On December 25 against Canadiens, Gordie Howe of Detroit assisted on five goals, and on March 11 against Chicago, George Gee, then playing for Detroit, scored three times and assisted on two others for five scoring points.

Average Period Takes About 30 Minutes

Fred A. Huber, Jr., publicity director of the Detroit Red Wings, advises that it takes between 29 and 31 minutes to play a regulation 20-minute period in Detroit Olympia. Huber has been checking the actual time it takes to play a period this season in Detroit. He says that 28 minutes is the fastest time it took to play a period and that the second period in the Toronto-Detroit game of December 2 took the longest and is possibly a record for the longest single period in hockey. The second period on December 2 took 55 minutes to complete. The actual game took two hours and 29 minutes to play.

Howe Scores More On Road

Of the top three goal scorers in the National Hockey League at the end of the first-third of the schedule, Gordie Howe of Detroit is the only player to score more goals away from his home ice. Howe scored six of his 10 goals away from the Detroit Olympia. Maurice Richard of Canadiens, the top goal-getter with 15, tallied nine on home ice and six on the road. Bill Mosienko of Chicago notched six of his 11 counters at home and five on the road.

An Unusual Penalty

Fern Flaman, solid-checking defenseman of the Toronto Maple Leafs, picked up a penalty that is rather unusual in the National Hockey League, in a game against Detroit recently. Flaman was serving a five-minute penalty for fighting when he jumped out of the penalty box a full two minutes before his allotted time was up. Referee George Gravel immediately sent Flaman back to the penalty box with an additional two-minute penalty for entering the game too soon.

Less Penalties This Season

There were 166 minutes less in penalties this season at the one-third mark of the schedule than there were for the same period a year ago. After the first 70 games of the schedule last year there was a total of 1401 minutes in penalties handed out to the six teams by the referees. This year for the same number of games a total of 1235 minutes in penalties have been meted out by the referees.

Youthful Farmers Awarded Scholarships

OTTAWA.—Two young farmers, one in Ontario and the other in Alberta, were awarded Nuffield scholarships for a six-month study of agriculture in the United Kingdom.

Sponsored in Canada by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, the scholarships go to:

Donald C. Small, 29, of Iona Station, Ont., who has operated a 325-acre farm near St. Thomas, Ont., since his father died nine years ago.

Bruce Ellis, 24, of Hubalta, Alta., who farms with his father and brother on 1,100 acres near Calgary.

SEEK OIL JOBS

EDMONTON.—J. Ferguson, supervisor of Alberta's immigration department, said that some English technicians who left the Middle East due to the British-Iranian oil dispute, are finding employment in Alberta's oil industry.

: Selected Recipes :

These festive morsels are orange peel, cut in fancy shapes, and gaily decorated for the holiday candy dishes.

CANDIED ORANGE PEEL

Cut the peel from 6 oranges; then cut into small star, tree, or bell shapes. If you have no small cutters, make a pasteboard pattern and cut around it. Place these designs (plus any leftover strips) into saucepan and cover with cold water. Bring to a boil and boil 5 minutes; drain and repeat 3 times to prevent bitterness. Drain water and add 2 cups brown sugar, 1 cup water, 2 tbsp. corn syrup. Boil gently stirring constantly until syrup is thick and almost absorbed by peel. Drain and roll in sugar or decorations.

Quiet Sundays Favored By City Of Vancouver

VANCOUVER.—For the second straight year Vancouver voters have said they want no tampering with their traditionally quiet Sundays.

Although a Vancouver Sunday is quiet, indeed, a civic election plebiscite on the issue was rejected by a margin of more than 6,000 votes.

The plebiscite asked voters if they were in favor of allowing commercial sports, cultural events and theatre performances between the hours of 2 p.m. and midnight on the Sabbath.

The vote was 24,813 in favor of relaxing Sunday laws and 31,091 against. In any event, the plebiscite was actually no more than an opinion poll to guide city council. Any changes would require approval of the British Columbia legislature.

$47,587 IN CASH BONUSES

EDMONTON.—The Alberta government announced it received $47,587 in cash bonuses from a mining recorder sale here recently of oil lease rights on 10,240 acres. Most of the land was in the Lac La Nonne-Lunnford area of central Alberta.

Prejudice is the reason of fools.

Repays For Blood Which Helped To Save Her Life

VANCOUVER.—A Vancouver mother has started to return at least part of the 43½ pints of blood that helped save her life.

Mrs. Florence Robb, mother of two children, had 65 per cent. of her skin surface severely burned Sept. 30, 1950, when wax she was using for preserving caught fire.

Burns are often fatal when they cover only 40 per cent. of skin surface.

While in hospital she received 43½ pints of blood, equivalent to the entire blood system of six persons. In addition, she received great quantities of blood plasma.

Mrs. Robb turned up at the Red Cross blood clinic to give back some of the rare type O, RH negative blood.

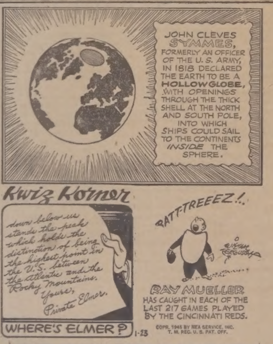
"The blood was there when I needed it and I want to help make sure it's available for someone else who needs it," she said.

SHOWED UP SPEAKER

DALLAS.—Roy C. Albin drove to the Y.M.C.A. to hear a lecture on how to prevent theft of automobiles. When the meeting broke up, Albin found his car had been stolen.

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By WILLIAM FERGUSON


JOHN CLEVES SYMMES, FORMERLY AN OFFICER OF THE U. S. ARMY, IN 1818 DECLARED THE EARTH TO BE A HOLLOW GLOBE, WITH OPENINGS THROUGH THE THICK SHELL AT THE NORTH AND SOUTH POLE, INTO WHICH SHIPS COULD SAIL TO THE CONTINENTS INSIDE THE SPHERE.
Kwiz Korner
down below us stands the peak which holds the distinction of being the highest point in the U.S. between the Atlantic and the Rocky Mountains. Yours, Private Elmer.
WHERE'S ELMER?
RATT-TREEEZ!
RAY MUELLER HAS CAUGHT IN EACH OF THE LAST 217 GAMES PLAYED BY THE CINCINNATI REDS.
COPR. 1945 BY NEA SERVICE, INC. T. M. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
1-23

ANSWER: Harney Peak, 7242-foot peak in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

Winter No Obstacle To Crews Searching For Oil

Peace River Is Hub of Supply Lines to Areas Hitherto Untouched

PEACE RIVER, Alta.—There's three feet of ice on the rivers and the bears have been in hibernation for weeks, but winter doesn't halt the work of the "doodlebug" crews. They are the new explorers of this sparsely-populated area of northern Alberta. Known officially as seismograph crews, their self-chosen nickname more aptly connotes the spirit in which they go about the business of seeking oil.

The "doodlebuggers" are not the only oilmen here now, for as computers in Calgary and Edmonton evaluate the results of geophysical exploration, the "big rigs" move in.

But the seismograph workers form the vanguard of the oil company invasion. They are the first into hitherto untouched areas, bulldozing trails through muskeg and bush to test for likely new fields.

Peace River (pop. 997) situated in the hills bordering the Peace, is the hub of supply lines in the "middle north".

Now outlying farms are stark and lonely, but the horse-drawn school vans — covered sleighs, stovepipes jutting from their roofs—jog by to remind that the children have not left.

And from Edmonton, some 300 miles southeast, Alaskans travel through to the Alaska highway and home after a vacation in California, a business trip to Chicago. From Edmonton, too, come the trains and trucks bringing nylons to an outpost school teacher, repairs for a snowplow. Only the trucks, however, can reach isolated points out of here. Even at night, they roll along the snow-rutted roads, often to an almost inaccessible oil camp.

Hotel accommodation here is as scarce as in Toronto or Chicago during conventions. The register reads with cosmopolitan variety—a geologist from Texas, a driller from Montreal.

After a month or more of uninterrupted 10 or 12-hour days in the bush, the oilmen hit town for a spree that overflows restaurants, beer parlors and dance halls. When the "jug hustlers" and "ground stompers"—seismograph field workers—return to work, garages and food wholesalers can't keep up with demands.

Some return to camps that consist only of banked tents. Others live in large trailers.

A kitchen trailer houses refrigerator, deep-freeze and butane gas stoves. A washroom trailer is equipped with hot and cold water, showers, flushing toilets and an automatic washing machine. Auxiliary power plants provide light, oil stoves heat.

But for all these comforts, there is only a book or a poker game at night for entertainment. Kidding and good-natured rough-house dwindle as days pass. The next "going out" day is circled on the calendar.

Most companies see that mail from "outside" gets in regularly. Some even build an airstrip beside their camps and keep a small plane on hand, but bad weather often makes "seat of pants" navigation in the all but uncharted areas impossible.

Come rain, snow or 40 below, however, the "doodlebug" crews continue their search. The result can be seen in growing number of derricks keeping lonely vigil in this land of the oil explorer.

Kitchen Meditations

By JANE DALE

AS HE WOULD HAVE YOU LIVE

When you can think of him without tears falling fast,
You will know then that your first grief is past.
When you can recall that dear face now gone
Without a choking sob, your mourning is done.
Then sweetest memories will throng and press,
Filling your heart with love and rich tenderness.
Words from those silent lips spoken to you
Will be like jewels rare, and ever new.
Deed from those resting hands, performed for all
Will bring in coming days, joy to recall.
When you can think of death without bitterness;
His last farewell to you; his last caress,
Then you are facing life with courage high
As he would have you live if he were nigh.

HONORARY PATRON

Princess Elizabeth has accepted the appointment of honorary patron of the Royal Canadian Air Force association.

Blades of ice skates are specially treated for added hardness.

Weekly Tip

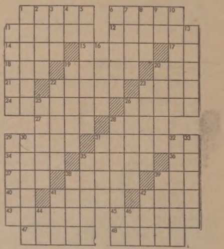
TEA-STAINED CHINA

Tea stains in china teapots may be removed by soaking overnight in hot soda water, then rubbing with a cloth moistened in vinegar and dipped in salt.

x—x OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE x—x

HORIZONTAL
1 A song of praise
6 Am. major general in Rev. War
11 Quantity
12 Smoothed
14 Skillfully
15 Relish
17 Negative
18 To state
19 Parts of [illegible]
20 To be ill
21 Spanish article
22 Establishes
23 Theme
24 Difficulties
26 Waste areas
27 Evils
28 To scorch
29 Classes
31 Cruets
34 Revel
35 Fruits
36 Alongside
37 Encore
38 Quoits
39 Word of disapproval
40 Plural ending
41 Circumference
42 Box
43 To beguile
45 Drew out
47 Spanish title
48 Classifies

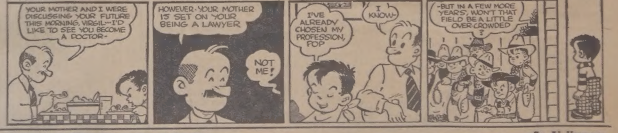
VERTICAL
1 Metallic element
2 Associate
3 To regret
4 Sacred Hindu word
5 Those skilled in law
6 Piths
7 Wiles
8 Child's plaything
9 Printer's measure
10 Elder
11 Urns
13 Numskull
16 Habits
19 Goes bankrupt
20 Solitary
22 Declining to move
23 Harbors
25 Circles
26 Ponders
28 Quantity of bread baked at one time
29 Gowned
30 Gets up
31 Throw
32 Lifts
33 War horse
35 More terrible
38 Queen of Carthage
39 Truth
41 Weapon
42 Dog
44 French article
46 To act



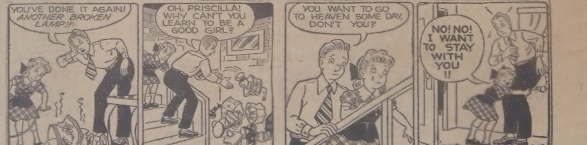
Answer To Last Week's Puzzle

PAR ACERB ASH
ARA MANOR RUE
SCHOOL MISTER
AREA ET
GRIT DIS APOD
OER POSTERITY
AB SEN ENE TE
DESPAIRED PER
SLOE AIR EARS
AN OSAR
BALKED MIRAGE
EGO FARAD COO
NOT SPINS TON

VIRGIL — By Len Kleis


YOUR MOTHER AND I WERE DISCUSSING YOUR FUTURE THIS MORNING, VIRGIL—I'D LIKE TO SEE YOU BECOME A DOCTOR-
HOWEVER-YOUR MOTHER IS SET ON YOUR BEING A LAWYER
NOT ME!
I'VE ALREADY CHOSEN MY PROFESSION, POP
I KNOW-
-BUT IN A FEW MORE YEARS, WON'T THAT FIELD BE A LITTLE OVER-CROWDED ?

PRISCILLA'S POP—Ask an Honest Question —By Al Vermeer


YOU'VE DONE IT AGAIN! ANOTHER BROKEN LAMP!!
OH, PRISCILLA! WHY CAN'T YOU LEARN TO BE A GOOD GIRL?
YOU WANT TO GO TO HEAVEN SOME DAY, DON'T YOU?
NO! NO! I WANT TO STAY WITH YOU !!
8-29

Airliner Drops Pole To Actually Mark The North Pole

FAIRBANKS, Alaska.—An airliner dropped a nine-foot candy-striped barber pole in the Polar ice cap at the top of the world on Dec. 12, marking the North Pole at last with an actual pole. An Alaskan Airlines DC-4 brought reality to what millions of children have believed about the North Pole at exactly 12:58 a.m. Alaskan time (5:58 a.m. EST) when the shaft was dropped along with 5,000 letters to Santa Claus.

Chief Pilot Larry Flayhart reported the drop by radio.

The specially-fitted four-engined commercial airlines left here in the afternoon on the first leg of the trip, landing at Pt. Barrow three hours later for refueling. The plane was dubbed the "Polar Express" and was the outgrowth of plans sponsored by two Alaskans—neither of whom was allowed to accompany the six crew members aboard the plane.

The nine-foot steel North Pole, painted like a candy cane, was fathered by Stan Garson, former worker at the Navy's Pt. Barrow oil reserve. The project was expanded by Mrs. Audree Vance, otherwise known as "North Pole Nellie", originator of the idea to have children send along their Christmas requests to Santa Claus for doorstep delivery.

The Navy wouldn't let Mrs. Vance land at Pt. Barrow—it has a rule against women at that farthest North Alaskan point. Garson was ruled out by airline and civilian aeronautics administration rules that permit only crew members aboard the plane.

The crew of the "Polar Express" included Larry Flayhan and J. Robert Long, chief pilots, Charles Hall, co-pilot; Dan McClain, co-pilot; Wayne Wisting, navigator; Jack Cannon, radio operator; Henry O'Neill, flight engineer; and Don Shaft, steward. All are from Anchorage, except Wisting, who is from Portland, Oregon.

Safety Council Reports Annual Odd Accidents

CHICAGO.—The pulse of life in the United States beats a bit whacky this year.

The National Safety Council released its annual roundup of odd accidents that would daze even an imaginative seer.

For example, who could have foretold what would happen when Mr. and Mrs. James Gibson of Fort Wayne, Ind., got into a sprightly chat over Mr. Gibson's driving habits?

Or when Sterling Tait beat out Harold Murphy in a hot Republican race for town clerk of Gouverneur, N.Y.?

The Gibsons' discussion took place while they were riding along a highway near Fort Wayne. Tiring of the talk, Mrs. Gibson pulled the keys from the ignition switch and tossed them out of the window. Gibson jammed on the brakes. Two cars following piled up in a three-car collision.

Gibson was charged with reckless driving. The driver of the second car was accused of operating a car without a licence. His companion, owner of the car, was charged with permitting an unlicenced driver to operate the car. The driver of the third was charged with improper car registration.

No charge was placed against Mrs. Gibson.

After Tait's election triumph, his car happened to strike Murphy's dog. Tait stopped to investigate. The animal bit him. Murphy rushed Tait to a hospital. But on the trip he had to jam his brakes. Tait's head bashed in the windshield. An hour later Murphy's dog died.

The men shook hands and agreed you couldn't blame a Republican for any of it.

In Cincinnati, two trains travelling in opposite directions struck Clayton Busch's car. He was left standing on the tracks, steering wheel in hand, suffering only from cuts, bruises and a king-size dazed feeling.

Believes Sweetheart Has Come Back In Dog Form

LONDON. — Before Bob Smith's fiancee died of a sudden illness, she vowed that someday she would come back to him, "in a different form—but you will know me."

That was 15 years ago. Now Smith happily married man in his middle 30's, said he believes that his dead sweetheart, Doris, has kept her promise and returned to him—reincarnated in his handsome Alsatian bitch, Rita.

"I have been reluctant to come to this conclusion," Smith explained. "But I have thought about it for a long time and can come to no other conclusion.

Smith had been going with Doris three weeks when she was suddenly stricken with a mysterious illness. As he sat by her bedside, she promised:

"I will come back to you Bob. It will be in 15 or 20 years time. I will be in a different form, but you will know me."

After she died, Bob married. Several years ago, a friend showed him a litter of Alsatian pups. One black female ran toward him.

"Something told me I should buy it," recalled Smith. "So I did."

Even when she was a few weeks old, Rita showed an exclusive affection for him. She insisted on a "kiss" when Smith arrived home.

But what really convinced Smith that Rita was the reincarnation of his lost love was this:

Just recently the dog began leading him to the secluded walks and quiet corners of a London park where he had once courted Doris.

"There's the evidence," said Smith. "What else can I believe?"

National Health Week to be Feb. 3-9

TORONTO. — Dr. J. Z. Gillies, chairman of the National Health Week committee of the Health League of Canada, has announced that the eighth annual observance of this event will be staged next February 3-9.

"The committee would like to emphasize that although this movement was originated and continues to be sponsored by the Health League, it has become a coast-to-coast success only through the co-operation of official health agencies and the voluntary asistance of private citizens interested in helping Canadians to better health," said Dr. Gillies in announcing the date.

"The job of the National Health Week committee is really to give leadership and direction and to prepare certain promotion material which is available to schools, churches, service clubs, newspapers, radio stations, and other groups of public-spirited men and women who are willing to pitch in and help in the prevention of sickness and the promotion of positive good health."

The Health League urges that wherever groups of Canadians meet during the week of Feb. 3 to 9, they should endeavor to invite some competent health authority to address them on some phase of disease prevention and positive health promotion.

Helpful Hints

Soften lipstick smears on napkins with glycerine before washing in warm soapsuds.

* * * *

To remove iron from water add for every gallon of water used a heaping tablespoonful of washing soda. Dissolve the soda in a small quantity of boiling water, mix thoroughly with the wash water, and let stand four or five days; then carefully drain off or dip out the clear water without disturbing the sediment.

* * * *

Scratches on silver may be treated with a paste made of whiting and olive oil. Polish with chamois.

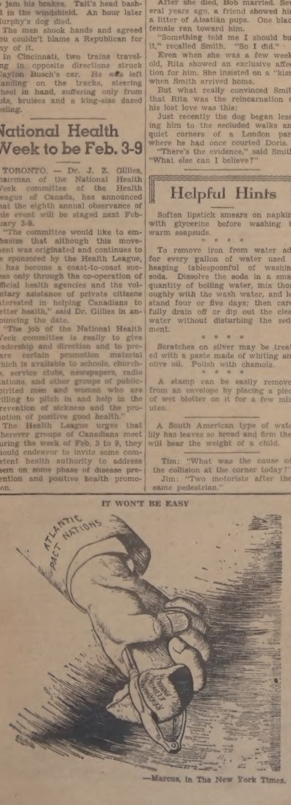
* * * *

A stamp can be easily removed from an envelope by placing a piece of wet blotter on it for a few minutes.

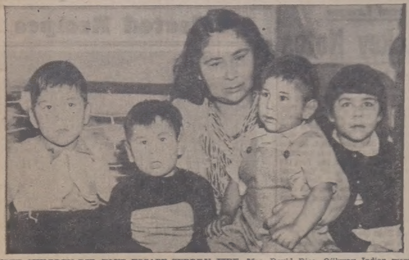
A South American type of water lily has leaves so broad and firm they will bear the weight of a child.

Tim: "What was the cause of the collision at the corner today?"
Jim: "Two motorists after the same pedestrian."

IT WON'T BE EASY



—Marcus, in The New York Times.



THREE CHILDREN DIE, FOUR ESCAPE SUDDEN FIRE—Mrs. David Rice, Ojibway Indian woman of Honey Harbor, Ont., lost three of her seven children in a flash fire that destroyed their frame home. David, (left), age five, tried to carry his brother Paul to safety but could not get him through the blazing door. Bobby, Malcolm and Annabelle, shown here, were barely able to escape. Two twins, Peter and Paul, 15 months, and Mary, four months, died. The seventh child was at church at the time of the fire.—Central Press Canadian.

New Yorkers Pay High For Privilege Of Being New Yorkers

(From the Wall Street Journal)

Since May 24, 1883, when the great arches of the Brooklyn Bridge were first opened to traffic, New Yorkers have passed over free. But now City Planning Commissioner Goodhue Livingston Jr. proposes that levies be charged on all present toll-free spans which link the boroughs of this metropolis built on islands.

In July, 1948, New York's famous nickle subway ride was doubled in price with the promise that a $30 million operating deficit would be wiped out. But now it looks like the city's subways will roll up a $20 million operating deficit this year—so the Board of Transportation is studying the idea of hiking the dime fare to 15 cents.

Real estate taxes in the "forty-ninth state" have grown from $465 million in pre-war 1940 to about $580 million this year. But now Manhattan Borough President Robert Wagner Jr. wants to boost them by another $80 million. Edmund F. Wagner (no relation), of New York's Commerce and Industry Association claims that a higher levy would mean increased mortgage foreclosures not only on the larger buildings but also on the 500,000 one and two-family homes within city limits.

Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri goes along with higher levies on real estate and is now pondering a one per cent. payroll tax to be piled on business atop the sales tax which has just this year been upped to three per cent. from two per cent.

All these are symptoms of a new crisis in municipal finance. Cities all around the country are confronted with similar difficulties, but they are seen here in the largest dimensions because New York City has the second biggest governmental budget in the country.

Currently allocating $1,336 million to run the city, Father Knickerbocker ranks second only to Uncle Sam budgetwise. And Papa Knick's municipal barometer is pointing to the need for additional millions next year—some say as high as $200 million more.

New $13,000,000 Plant For Edmonton

MONTREAL.—Canada's first plant for the manufacture of polythene, a versatile plastic used widely in the electrical, pharmaceutical, packaging and other industries, will be built at Edmonton by Canadian Industries Limited, at a cost of about $13,000,000, the company announced. Construction is scheduled to begin next spring with production starting late in 1953.

The plant, to be erected on part of a recently-purchased 300-acre site, will be the second C-I-L manufacturing unit in Alberta. A commercial explosives works is under construction near Calgary and is scheduled to start production by next spring.

The polythene plant will employ more than 200 persons, the majority being recruited from the Edmonton district. Operations will require about 10,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas, 8,000,000 gallons of water and 35,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity a day.

John D. Wright, now manager of C-I-L's Windsor, Ont., chemicals plant, will be the manager of the polythene plant.

This is the second major chemicals project announced by C-I-L in the last six months. The other was a nylon raw materials plant at Maitland, Ont. Both projects will make Canada self-sufficient in vital and scarce materials hitherto imported. Initial production of about 6,000 tons of polythene flake a year will be more than eight times the amount presently available in Canada by import from the United Kingdom and the United States. Since 1950, C-I-L has used imported polythene flake to make sheeting and lay-flat tubing at Shawinigan Falls, Que.

Polythene was discovered and developed originally by Imperial Chemical Industries Limited in England and first used as an insulating material for high-frequency wires and cables used in radar. It is a thermoplastic resin made from ethylene gas at high temperatures and under pressures of more than 20,000 lbs. per square inch. It has a waxy appearance and feel and is fairly transparent in thin sections.

Lightest of all commercial plastics, polythene has excellent electrical properties, high resistance to chemicals, is tough and flexible at temperatures well below the brittleness points of other plastics. It is tasteless, odorless and non-toxic, can be heat-sealed, molded, extruded and machined.

Uses include the packaging of food, hardware, chemicals, cosmetics; insulation in electrical, radio, television and other high-frequency equipment; stratosphere balloons used in weather and cosmic ray research; tableware and kitchenware including refrigerator bowls, canisters, tumblers, pouring spouts and food covers.

Because polythene is flexible and has no effect on body tissues, it has also found important uses in surgical repairs to the human body. Thin polythene film has been used for the replacement of membranes in brain surgery, and small diameter tubing has been used to replace sections of blood vessels, bile ducts, and in intravenous feeding.

Shark's Oil Tells Weather

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—"Maritimers are thrifty people and don't throw their money away on foolish gadgets," observed Capt. Neil J. Roach, master of the Canadian National Steamships' liner Lady Nelson, as he fingered an eight-ounce medicine bottle half filled with a sticky-looking white liquid.

"Here is some shark's oil," the Nova Scotia skipper said, "and it makes the best and most inexpensive barometer known to seafarers." Captain Roach explained that when a storm threatened, the shark's oil—taken from the liver of a shark—becomes cloudy and bubbles. He has orders for a gallon for his Maritime friends, to be picked up in Trinidad. "I don't mind getting the oil for them, but the bottles cost me three cents each," the Lady Nelson's skipper commented, as he put his own bottle in his book cabinet and prepared to greet his embarking passengers.

Quick Canadian Quiz

1. How far from the ocean is the port city of Montreal?
2. Which is our oldest university?
3. What Canadian poet wrote The Shooting of Dan McGrew?
4. Does Ottawa's tax on a low-priced car amount to $50, $350, or $550?
5. What Canadian tree grows 300 feet high?

Answers Found in Another Column

ON THE MEND—Lambie, pet Japanese deer recovering from shotgun wounds, is fed by Charlene Weylman, five, and Charles Weylman, four, children of the deer's owner, Charles Weylman, of Rochester, N.Y. Lambie, shot Nov. 25, tries to stand but so far has failed.

ANSWERS TO QUICK OUIZ

ANSWERS: 5. The B.C. Douglas fir. 3. Robert W. Service. 1. 1,000 miles. 4. $550. 2. Laval, at Quebec, dates from 1670.

(Material supplied by the Editors of Quick Canadian Facts, the handbook of facts about Canada.)

SMILE OF THE WEEK

Did you hear the real story of how a desperado was caught after successfully robbing a bank last month? He had the loot safely stored away in a satchel when, disguised as a woman passenger, he boarded a bus—and had the exact change ready! 2965

—Central Press Canadian.

SAYS MEYER TRIAL WAS NOT "JUSTICE"—Lieut.-Col. Andrews of Stratford, Ont., was defending lawyer at the trial of Nazi General Kurt Meyer accused of being involved in the shooting of Canadian prisoners of war. Andrews says that Meyer's trial did not conform to Canadian standards of justice and that the law was made up for the occasion. Meyer is still held in Germany.

Mexican Letter Racket Tried On Manitoba Man

SOURIS. — For the second time within a year the Mexican letter racket made its appearance locally. Dr. H. A. Croll received the letter from a person in a Mexican jail who states he is serving time for bankruptcy and wants to help to save $450,000.00 in United States currency which he has in bank bills in a secret compartment of a trunk deposited in a customs house in the United States. The letter asks Dr. Croll to come to Mexico and pay expenses incurred in connection "with my process, so the embargo on my suitcases can be lifted."

One of the suitcases, according to the letter, contains a baggage check for the trunk containing the fortune. A third of the sum contained in the trunk is promised to Dr. Croll when the transaction has been completed.

Dr. Croll states that he has no intention of going to Mexico.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

NEW YEAR

Time, whose tooth gnaws away everything else, is powerless against truth.—Thomas Huxley.

A good New Year! Oh, let us all begin it with cheerful faces turning to the light.—E. Matheson.

Good-bye, Old Year! Tried, trusty
friend thy tale at last is told;
O New Year! write thou thine for us
in lines of brightest gold.
—Unknown.

Regret for time wasted can become a power for good in the time that remains.—Arthur Brisbane.

Time past and time present, both, may pain us, but time improved is eloquent in God's praise.—Mary Baker Eddy.

A wondrous fountain yet unsealed;
A casket with its gifts concealed—
This is the Year that for you waits
Beyond tomorrow's mystic gates.
—Horatio Nelson Powers.

Says Springtime Weather In December Proves World Warmer

Scientist Believes Some Day Corn Belt May Extend to Canada—Northern U.S. Farmers Will Be Raising Cotton

NEW YORK. — A scientist said that the current springtime weather in December is more proof that the world is warming up. Furthermore, according to Dr. George H. T. Kimble, director of the American Geographical Society, the general trend toward higher average temperatures will go on. He believes that some day the corn belt may extend into Canada and that northern farmers of the United States may be raising cotton.

Kimple, an expert on the study of geographic conditions, bases his belief on statistics. He said that for instance the mean temperature in Montreal has risen from 42 degrees in the 1880's to 46 degrees in 1949. Philadelphia, he said, has a corresponding rise from 52 degrees to 56.

"Nor is the warming up confined to eastern North America," he said. "It is characteristic of pretty well the entire north Atlantic region."

He said increases of annual temperature of the same general magnitude have been reported from Greenland, Spitzbergen, Scandinavia and the British Isles. In Spitzbergen, for example, the average December temperature nowadays is more than 10 degrees higher than it was 30 years ago, he said.

Kimble pointed out that all over the world, with one or two exceptions, glaciers are receding. One, for instance—the Columbia ice field of the Canadian Rockies—is receding so fast it may disappear within the next 20 or 30 years, he said.

He believes that the "change in the weather" is having important economic results. Ice conditions in northern seas, he said, have improved to the extent that shipping operations can be continued three to four weeks longer into the winter than formerly.

Even in parts of Siberia, he said, the southern boundary of the cold zone is receding Polewards a matter of a dozen yards per year.

"Anything that makes Siberia more habitable is all right by me," he said. "In fact, I hope it warms up to the point where the Russians can sunbathe at the Arctic Circle, for then they might learn how to relax."

More Machines, Fewer Men

Many attempts have been made to express the effects mechanization has had upon agriculture in Canada, particularly in the prairie provinces. Generally these have taken the form of statistics providing a measure of various economic and social changes attributed to mechanization.

Perhaps the over-all story can be summarized in a simpler way, or more graphically: The Department of Agriculture in Saskatchewan revealed that more than half of the agricultural societies in that province are dormant as a result of relatively recent changes in farming practices.

Effect of Changes

In region after region these changes have produced a situation in which the population is no longer sufficient to provide the leaders needed to keep agricultural societies operating successfully.

Movement toward this situation, of course, has been under way ever since the shift from animal power to mechanical power began following the First World War. It has been particularly rapid in the past five years, although the exact record of what has taken place in them will not be known until the breakdown of 1951 census figures is complete. Earlier records, however, give a clear enough indication of the trend of events.

In the 15 year period between 1931 and 1946, for instance, the number of persons gainfully employed in agriculture on the prairies declined by more than 17 per cent., but in the same period there was an increase by more than seven per cent. in actual acreage and an even greater increase in the general level of productivity.

In redistribution of a smaller labor force over a larger acreage in that 15 year term, the average acreage handled per man increased by more than 41 per cent.—from 247 acres per man to 349 acres. How this was brought out is indicated by further figures that show the number of tractors on farms trebled and the number of farm trucks increased 10-fold between 1931 and 1946, while the number of horses on prairie farms has dropped to only a little more than a third of the figure in 1926.

As mechanization increased so did the average size of farms. In the 15-year period under review the number of farms in the prairie provinces of less than a section in size dropped by more than 10 per cent, and the number of them with more than a section increased by more than 17 per cent.

By 1946, out of these changes, almost half of the occupied farm land in the three prairie provinces was in farms of a section or more in size, and with about one-fifth in holdings of two sections or more.

All these figures, it needs to be stressed, are averages for the three prairie provinces as a whole. As a result they include mixed farming regions in the parklands and irrigated areas, where individual holdings are much smaller. It follows that they understate the changes that have taken place through mechanization in the wheat belt of the open prairies.

It also deserves to be repeated that their chief value is to indicate a trend, but they do not register the effects of the tremendous advances in mechanization that have been made since the end of the war.

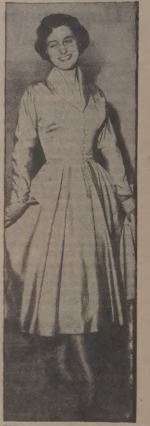
There is room for the belief that 1951 census figures when they become available, will show that changes affecting farm population, acreage per farm, and farm acreage worked per man have been larger in the five years since 1946 than they were in the 15 preceding years.

Tractor Sales

In 1946, at least, the census showed only 151,161 tractors on prairie farms. But in the next five years, tractor sales in Canada as a whole, with separate figures for the prairies not available, stood at 248,376. Combines on prairie farms numbered 38,870 in 1946. In the following five years sales of combines to farmers in all Canada numbered 52,675.

It appears, therefore, that whatever measure of mechanization had been achieved on prairie farms by 1946 has more than doubled since then. And the Saskatchewan report of not enough farmers left to give leadership to agricultural societies is but one reflection of the over-all social meaning of the 30-year growth of mechanization, which has been greatly accelerated in the past five years.—Winnipeg Free Press.

CANADIAN FASHIONS



IDEAL for parties, this original model is of creamy luxurious silk, that whispers with every movement. It has a tiny waist-line, and buttoned basque top.

Port For North B.C. Possible

STEWART, B.C.—Changing nature may some day give British Columbia a salt-water port above the 56th parallel of latitude.

Stewart now is Canada's most northerly Pacific port. It lies on the Alaska boundary at the head of Portland canal, some 500 miles north of Vancouver and 120 miles north of Prince Rupert.

When the Canada-Alaska boundary was fixed more than 50 years ago, it seemed Canada would never have access to salt water north of here.

Some 200 miles north of here, the Grand Pacific glacier at that time filled the entire valley of the Tarr. But the glacier began to recede.

In the 1920's, a far-north detachment of the provincial police found that at the head of Tarr inlet a strip of flat land half a mile long and 500 feet wide bordered a deep-water harbor more than half a mile inside the Canadian boundary.

An engineer was sent north and he reported it would be possible to build piers to take large ships because of the steep slant of the inlet bottom close to shore.

The inlet is free of ice the year round and the glacier no longer "calfs"; that is, pieces don't split off the glacier to become icebergs.

However, it will probably be a long time before the bared shore is used as a port, if ever. Glaciers and mountains wall in the shore-front, and until the ice has receded far enough to open a way through the ranges to the interior, no use can be made of it.

But if far-north British Columbia experiences a mining or lumber boom, or both — the thousands of square miles above latitude 56 have hardly been fully explored—a harbor might become a necessary adjunct. Harbors now are being built along the B.C. coast in spots only slightly less inaccessible than Tarr inlet.

Anyway, theoretically at least, a treaty has been set at naught by nature's workings.

OUR COMPLETE SHORT STORY—

The Kind Deception

Only Nine Months To Live.

By Louis Arthur Cunningham

"SEND Dorothy to the South of France, you say, doctor!" Ted Misner lowered his voice so that his invalid wife in the next room might not hear. His worried face was startled. "Why, I never could. You know I am a writer. I make barely enough for the two of us to get along with. If only I might . . .!"

Doctor Travers looked kindly at the young husband. "I'll tell you, Misner," he said. "You don't need to take her to France for a year yet. She could not stand being moved. And, my boy, I'm sorry to say it, but I fear that she will not live more than nine or ten months. So you could at least pretend that you planned on taking her. It would buck her up a bit and perhaps make things easier for her. Can't you do that?"

Ted Misner shook his head. "I should hate to do such a trick, doctor. Anyway, Dorothy would never believe that I was putting away enough money to pay for a trip to France. We always talked about going there and hoped some day to see Paris and other old cities. If Dot believed our dream was going to come true it might bring her back to life. But if I fooled her into thinking she was going, then had to tell her it was all off, it would surely cause her death."

"I assure you she will not be here when the time comes for a showdown," insisted the doctor. "You are deliberately throwing away the means of making her last days liveable and tinged with a hope that would lessen her bodily pain. Come, man, pretend that you are a big success with your work and are putting by a lot of money. I tell you it's almost a duty on your part."

"But . . ." Ted was slow to yield . . . "Dot sees my mail, opens it in fact and there's only one green envelope that brings a weekly cheque. How can I persuade her that I am making money? She even keeps my bank book and I couldn't fool her on that. You see, I let her look after my business matters. What you suggest is impossible."

Old Doctor Travers wrinkled his forehead and plucked at the bushy grey tufts above his eyes. He looked as fierce as he was really kind-hearted and mild.

"For a man who makes his living by his imagination, my dear Misner, I find you greatly lacking in the creative faculty. Indeed, I am many jumps ahead of you on this. Listen to what I tell you."

The cunning old fellow outlined his scheme.

"Doctor," exclaimed Ted, "you should write mystery stories. You have everything that goes to make the successful writer."

"I'd rather make money," said the doctor with a smile. "Too many of you chaps have to feed on imagination; I prefer beefsteak. Now get to work on our little scheme and don't bungle things."

The two walked back to the invalid's side. Dot Misner was stretched on a chaise lounge. Illness and inactivity had destroyed neither the lissome grace of body nor the sweet, childlike loveliness of face. Great eyes, filled with blackness, looked up at her husband and the grizzled man beside him.

"We're going to ship you off to France inside a year," said the doctor, patting her hair. "Your husband has a line on a new publisher and you need not worry. So cheer up now and practice your French a little."

The girl's face brightened instantly at the prospect of success for her beloved, at the thought that some of the cherished things they had held in their hearts throughout the years might soon come true.

And so it seemed they would. In the weeks and months that followed cheque after cheque came for Ted in those many-colored envelopes dear to the hearts of publishers. Dot opened them with joyous, trembling little thrills. She watched the tiny balance on his bank book grow to wholesome size. And her body mended bit by bit as though a miracle had been wrought.

Nine, ten months passed. Doctor Travers had been away for the last four. Ted called another medical man and learned with exultant but fearful heart that Dorothy was cured and soon would be able to go about.

"What shall I do? What shall I do?" Ted asked that question a thousand times a day. "It will kill her. She will hate me and . . . oh, why did I listen to old Travers! It did not seem so terrible then. When Dot learns that I wrote and mailed all those cheques myself, that I have only a few hundred in the bank, instead of three thousand . . ."

A cry from Dot in the next room aroused him. The postman had come, probably bringing another bogus cheque. Ted groaned in an agony of spirit and went to his wife.

Dot was waving a letter in one hand; in the other a long yellow slip. Ted knew he had not mailed that one.

"From Doctor Travers' lawyer, Ted," said Dot excitedly, but with a note of pain in her voice. "The old man died in Vienna a few weeks ago and left you fifty thousand dollars. It seems he had only nine months to live. What did he mean by these words in the will . . . 'To Ted Misner I leave the sum of fifty thousand dollars in case and only in case that he followed my prescription and that said prescription worked.'

"Did it work, Ted?"

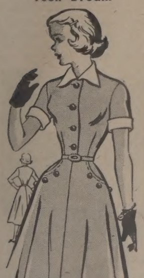
"To perfection, Dot," he said, and kissed the new roses in her cheeks. "Travers was a wise and wonderful man."

(Copyright Wheeler Newspaper Syndicate)

NOW! RELIEVE COUGHS and COLDS
THIS SIMPLE, EFFECTIVE WAY
• Warm Eclectric Oil
• Rub well into chest and throat
• Cover with warm flannel
• Effective for children
USED FOR 85 YEARS
INSIST ON CHEST RUB with
DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL

Fashions

Teen Dream



LOOK as smart as your Career Girl sister, Teener! Here is your dress! Collar and cuffs could be crispy white pique, or velveteen, on a wool frock; or make this up as shown in a stunning combination of rayons. Any way you choose, it's a Teen-Easy!

Pattern 4795 in Teenage sizes 10, 12, 14, 16. Size 12 takes 3½ yards 39-inch; ½ yard contrast.

This pattern easy to use, simple to sew, is tested for fit. Has complete illustrated instructions.

Send thirty-five cents (35c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Write plainly size, Name, Address and Style Number and send order to:

Anne Adams Pattern Dept.,
Winnipeg Newspaper Union,
60 Front Street W., Toronto.

Cream Cheese Frosting

If you're looking for a conversation piece to liven the next party—and who isn't?—try a jelly roll cake with the most ambrosial frosting any mere mortal ever tasted. Almond cream cheese frosting—as delicate, smooth, and luscious a topping as ever chef conceived—but so simple the veriest novice can make it with no trouble at all.

The secret formula—and just TRY to keep it a secret after the neighbors learn how easy it is to make this delectable frosting—consists of blending a four-ounce package of cream cheese with one tablespoon of milk, no more, no less—3 cups of sifted confectioners' sugar — and a mere half teaspoon of almond flavoring. The result: the smooth, rich and unusual frosting, with the texture of the finest cream, and a mouth-melting goodness all its own.

The almond cream cheese frosting may be used with spectacular effect on most any sort of layer cake—white cake, gold cake, sponge cake or what you will. But if you've tried a simple cake of the kind used for jelly roll—it's fun to do. And brought to table in this form—its luscious frosting studded with slivers of toasted almond—the almond roll cake offers a new and delectable experience in desserts.

Cream cheese is so familiar to most households in a dozen indispensable salad and sandwich uses that its dress-up dessert uses aren't always given the spotlight. But in the dessert course too, cream cheese with its very mild, delicate flavor offers the perfect solution to the problem of what to serve that's new, and appetite-inspiring.

Cream cheese frostings — perfect every time—the ideal party dress for all sorts of simple cakes, or fancy—may be made with many different flavors to enhance the simple dairy goodness of the cheese itself. A luscious and quickly made variant of the cream cheese frosting theme is coconut.

Here is the way to make both of these unusual and versatile frostings:

Almond Cream Cheese Frosting

1 4-oz. pkg. cream cheese
1 tablespoon milk
3 cups sifted confectioners' sugar
½ teaspoon almond flavoring

Blend the cream cheese and milk. Add the sugar gradually, blending it in well. Add the almond flavoring and mix again.

Bake cake as for jelly roll, spread with strawberry preserves, roll, and frost it with Almond Cream Cheese Frosting.

Coconut Cream Cheese Frosting

1 4-oz. pkg. cream cheese
1 tablespoon milk
3 cups sifted confectioners' sugar
¼ teaspoon vanilla
½ cup shredded coconut

Blend the cream cheese and milk. Add the sugar gradually, blending it in well. Add the flavoring and coconut, and mix again.

Feed Grain Production Near Record

OTTAWA—Canada's production of feed grains for livestock is expected to reach a near-record total of 20,300,000 tons in the current crop year, but there still are shortages in some areas.

The bureau of statistics estimated that some of the shortages are in the heart of Canada's grain-growing belt—the prairies. The reason is that some western crops still are under snow and will not be harvested until the spring. There also is a shortage in parts of British Columbia where drought conditions prevailed last summer.

The tonnage estimated for the current 1951-52 crop year is an increase of 33 per cent. over last year's output of 15,300,000 tons and only slightly below the record of 20,900,000 tons in 1942 43.

ODDITIES

In The News

For 30 years, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Huntington of Malone, N.Y., constantly used a tungsten light bulb. The bulb went bad only the other day.

◆ ◆ ◆

Arthur Dorrington, 40, of Canterbury, England, was working on a scaffolding 50 feet high when he slipped and fell. At that moment traffic lights delayed a passing automobile and the man landed on the roof—with severe injuries, but still alive.

◆ ◆ ◆

Burt Wilkinson of Springfield, Mass., may not have set the world afire but no one can accuse him of not trying. A pipe smoker, Wilkinson says he has kept count of all the matches he has lighted in the last 20 years and the total is now more than 5,000,000.

◆ ◆ ◆

A small boy in London approached a tag-day saleswoman and asked the price of a tag. She grinned and told him the price was whatever he could afford. "Here's sixpence," he said. "I'll take the lot."

◆ ◆ ◆

Juan Garcia of Harlingen, Tex., decided to build himself a little boat. From time to time he bought wood and carried it to his bedroom. Then he gradually started putting the pieces of wood together. Presently his boat was completed. Then he discovered he would have to knock out part of the bedroom wall around the door in order to get his boat out.

◆ ◆ ◆

A school for infants at Doncaster, England, received praise in a national magazine for its novel way of teaching arithmetic. The youngsters do sums with real money from their group savings bank.

CAME IN HANDY

VANCOUVER—Bruce Howard was dressed as a cowboy, complete with toy guns, for a fancy dress gathering when he spotted two men preparing to drive his car away. When he drew his six-shooters the men fled and Bruce went on to the party.

Think Right—Eat Right—Live Right

Developing a Superiority Complex

—Central Press Canadian.

"Helen Dandy Domino, 1", can afford to look down her nose, for not only did she walk off with female championship at the National Western Polled Hereford show in Denver but, in addition, she sold for all-time record price of $13,000. Showing off his prize is the former owner, Wilford Scott, of Chadron, Nebraska. In background, (left), are the purchasers, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Fowler, of Franklin, Tennessee.

Western Briefs

Shake Well!

MACLEOD, Alta. — After Jimmy Trowbridge shot a bobcat, he received a request from a Chinese restaurant proprietor for the animal's bones. The Chinese explained he wanted them for an old Chinese prescription for a rheumatism cure.

Title Fight

REGINA.—The Junior Chamber of Commerce here has protested that Toronto's title of "Queen City" is an infringement on Regina's long-standing title of "Queen City of the Plains".

Unusual Incident

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.—It may not happen again in a lifetime! Four brand-new railroad cars of the Canadian Pacific Railway rolled into Prince Albert. What's unusual about that? The four cars, hooked together, had their serial numbers running in sequence. "It's the first time I have seen anything like that and I've been seeing railroad cars for a long time," said a C.P.R. official.

Supremely Confident

GIMLI, Man.—There must be at least one hunter in these parts who is supremely confident of his marksmanship. Someone broke into the rear of Kardy's Hardware store. The owner, K. Geirholm, said that aside from a handful of pennies from the cash register there were only two items missing. One was a half-a-dozen boxes of high-powered rifle shells. The other? A carving set.

Fast Work

EDMONTON—Oil wells were completed in Alberta in November at a rate of more than 4½ a day. It was the highest rate attained by the province's oil and gas industry. About 58 per cent. of November's completions resulted in oil production. Ten per cent. were gas wells and 32 per cent. dry holes. These figures represent 144 wells—83 oil wells, 15 gas wells and 46 dry holes.

Winter Death

LAC LA BICHE, Alta. — William Elder, 29, Edmonton, froze to death in 20-below-zero weather early Saturday, of Dec. 15. He collapsed after walking 14 miles toward this north Alberta community when his car stalled.

Urged To Get Seed

WINNIPEG. — Manitoba grain growers, particularly those in the northern sector of the province, are being urged to get their seed as soon as possible.

Riel's Nephew Dies

WINNIPEG. — Louis Riel, 68, a nephew of the famed leader of the Northwest rebellion of 1885, died Dec. 16 at his residence here.

Canada's 1951 Immigration Figures Hit Record Numbers

An Estimate of 150,000 New Citizens Is Expected To Be Realized

OTTAWA. — A near-record number of immigrants reached Canada during 1951. Records dating back to the prosperous 1920's were toppled as immigrants from all parts of the world, including former enemy countries, were admitted to Canada.

The increase in new citizens was partly due to an increase in the number of ships calling at Canadian ports and partly to federal government programmes under which immigrants were given financial assistance to come to this country.

A year ago, Hon. Walter Harris, immigration minister, estimated that Canada would obtain 150,000 new citizens in 1951. Final figures for the year were expected to show that his estimate was not far off the mark.

In the first nine months of the year, 129,885 immigrants were admitted compared with 54,250 in the corresponding period of 1950.

The last time the immigration total passed the 150,000 mark was in 1929 when about 165,000 immigrants came to this country.

Immigrants from the United Kingdom in the first nine months of 1951 totalled 21,935 compared with 9,804 in the corresponding period of 1950, an increase of 124 per cent. The number from Northern European countries—45,834 compared with 13,034—was up 252 per cent. From the United States there were 6,015 compared with 5,884, an increase of two per cent.

Other countries sent 56,101 compared with 25,528, an increase of 120 per cent.

All Northern European countries, but notably Holland and Germany contributed to the large increase in immigration from the continent. Germany—the ban on the entry of German nationals was lifted in 1950—sent 16,427 compared with 3,920 in the first nine months of last year. Holland sent 15,880 compared with 6,348, and France 3,833 compared with 775.

The shortage of skilled workers in many industries led some companies to sponsor the group movement of immigrants, capable of fulfilling their requirements.

But the bulk of the newcomers came on their own or with the assistance of the government.

In February, the Canadian government launched a programme to assist immigrants with the payment of transportation. If an immigrant could put up $30 in the currency of his own country, the Canadian government would lend him the remainder needed to reach his destination in Canada. The loan could be repaid within two years.

INGENIOUS ALARM SYSTEM PROTECTS SAFE-CRACKERS

VANCOUVER. — Safe-crackers with an ingenious warning system smashed open a strong box at the Pepsi Cola Company plant here and made off with $1,000 in cash. The yeggs lined up empty pop bottles in front of all doors to warn them if anybody entered the plant while they were at work.

Forage Crops Laboratory Seeking Wilt Resistant Alfalfa

Dr. J. L. Bolton, Research Officer, Predicts Time To Come Only Wilt Resistant Variety Be Marketable

REGINA.—About 70 per cent. of the alfalfa seed grown in Saskatchewan is exported and since the United States, the largest market, wants a variety that is resistant to bacterial root wilt, the Saskatchewan export market may be threatened if a wilt resistant variety hardy enough to grow in this province is not produced.

"Although the market is still good for common Saskatchewan varieties, the time will probably soon come when only wilt resistant varieties will be marketable in the U.S.", Dr. J. L. Bolton, agricultural research officer in charge of alfalfa research at the Dominion forage crops laboratory, University of Saskatchewan, said in an interview in Saskatoon.

The Dominion forage crops laboratory is working on the production of a new wilt resistant variety.

Bacterial root wilt of alfalfa is a disease that affects the roots and root system so that conducting tissues in the stem are blocked up and the plant wilts from moisture starvation.

The disease is common in wet areas of the province and in irrigation areas. It is widespread in the U.S. It will probably never become common to the drier regions of Saskatchewan, Dr. Bolton said.

Wilt resistant varieties of alfalfa grown in the U.S. are lower yielding than the common Saskatchewan varieties and are not hardy enough to withstand the cold winters.

The Dominion laboratory at Saskatoon has about 500 wilt resistant alfalfa plants growing in the greenhouse. The plants are being intercrossed and seed will be produced this winter. Dr. Bolton said he is not sure what the progeny from the crossing program will be but it is expected that some highly resistant plants will be produced.

The seed will be tested during the next two or three years and further selection of the most desirable plants will be made. The new varieties must be tested for winter hardiness, feed and forage yield as well as for wilt resistance.

Dr. Bolton pointed out it will take from five to 10 years to produce the desired new variety.

The selection program was started in 1946 as a co-operative project between the Dominion forage laboratory at Lethbridge, Alta., and the Saskatoon laboratory.

R.C.A.F. Flying School For Saskatoon

OTTAWA.—Another R.C.A.F. flying training school is to open January 1, 1952, it was announced by Air Force Headquarters. The new training unit will be No. 1 Advanced Flying School, at R.C.A.F. Station Saskatoon.

First class of students is expected to arrive at the new school around the end of January. The school is one of several new aircrew training units being opened on the Prairies, as part of the expanded Air Force programme, and is the first of its type to commence operations.

Appointed to command the R.C.A.F. Station at Saskatoon, which includes the new school, is Group Captain Robert S. Turnbull, D.F.C., A.F.C., D.F.M., 33, of Govan, Sask., who has a distinguished record as a wartime bomber pilot. Commanding the school itself will be Wing Commander Donald C. Skene, D.F.C., 35, of Montreal, who has been acting as commanding officer of the station.

The school will fly twin-engine Mitchell aircraft and will provide advanced flying instruction for pilots destined for duty on a multi-engine transport, photo survey or maritime squadron.

During the last year R.C.A.F. aircrew training schools have begun operations at Gimli, Man.; Winnipeg, MacDonald, Man.; Claresholm, Alta., and Calgary. In addition to the Saskatoon AFS, flying schools are scheduled for opening during the coming year at Moose Jaw, Sask., and Penhold, Alta.

G/C Turnbull, the new commanding officer at Station Saskatoon, has been Director of Selection and Manning at Air Force Headquarters for the last two years. Quiet and unassuming, but possessing terrific drive and enthusiasm, he rose from the rank of sergeant to wing commander in 11 months during the Second World War.

Born in Winnipeg, in 1918, he lived in Govan, Sask., before joining the R.C.A.F. early in 1940. He was one of the early graduates of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, and won his wings at Saskatoon, the station to which he has returned to command, in 1941. G/C Turnbull went overseas as a sergeant-pilot and flew his first operational trip in May of that year, in a Whitley bomber. After 17 operational trips on Whitleys he was switched to four-engine Halifax bombers.

His meteoric rise in rank began in November, 1941, when he was commissioned a pilot officer. By August, 1942, after further operational flying, he was promoted to flight lieutenant and in November was made a wing commander. Before the war's end he had reached group captain rank and was in command of a station in Bomber Command. He completed more than 60 operational sorties against the enemy during his two tours of operations. He holds the Distinguished Flying Medal, won as a sergeant-pilot, the Distinguished Flying Cross and Bar, and the Air Force Medal. He also holds the French Croix de Guerre with Silver Star and was mentioned in despatches.

W/C Skene, who has been acting C.O. of Station Saskatoon until appointment of G/C Turnbull, takes over command of the school there on its opening. Also possesing a distinguished wartime record, W/C Skene joined the R.A.F. in 1937, and served as a flying instructor during the early part of the war. In 1943 he transferred to the R.C.A.F. and completed a tour of operations on Mosquito bombers with the famous Pathfinder force. The following year he was named to command a bomber operational training unit in Britain and later served as a flight commander with an R.C.A.F. Mosquito squadron. He holds the Distinguished Flying Cross.

He is a graduate of the R.C.A.F. Staff College in Toronto and before going to Saskatoon was on staff duties at the headquarters in Edmonton.

Additional 1,000 Manitoba Homes Get Hydro Service

WINNIPEG.—About 1,000 Manitoba homes—mostly in rural areas were brightened during November through extension of hydro service, according to W. D. Fallis, general manager of the Manitoba power commission.

During the month, he said, the commission purchased and generated 28,723,800 kilowatt hours of electricity, an increase of more than 19 per cent. over the same period last year.

Majority of the homes added are in farm areas in the municipalities of Rhineland, Morton, Winchester, Arthur, Ochre River and McCreary.

Also included in the increase are the villages of Rosenort, Schoenwiese, Neuhorst, Mountainside and Coulter, and 241 scattered farms in 26 municipalities.

Do You Know That . . .

If your name has never legally been changed, in the eyes of the law it is still the same as that which you have on your birth certificate, and is hence the name you must use when applying for the old age pension.

WOMEN ARE INTERESTED

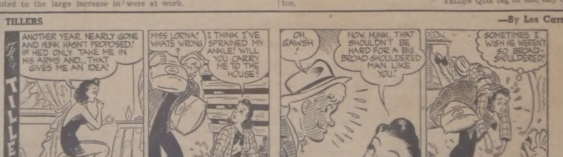
CALGARY.—Women do so vote! That was clear after Calgary's civic election. Out of nearly 34,000 votes cast, there were only 30 fewer women voters than men.

Mrs. Dale Carnegie Compares Blue Bonnet — It's Her Favorite!

Mrs. Dale Carnegie has an idea for winning praise and influencing compliments. Compare BLUE BONNET Margarine with *any* spread at *any* price. Like the author's wife, you'll love the delicate, sunny-sweet *flavor* of Canada's fine-quality *all vegetable* margarine. You'll appreciate BLUE BONNET'S *nutrition*. And you'll welcome its real *economy*. So buy BLUE BONNET and get "all 3" — Flavor! Nutrition! Econom-e-e! Use it in cooking, on vegetables, as a delicious spread.

BLUE BONNET margarine is sold in two types — regular economy package with color wafer and also in the famous YELLOW QUIK bag for fast, easy color.
BT-21

THE TILLERS —By Les Carroll


The TILLERS
ANOTHER YEAR NEARLY GONE AND HUNK HASN'T PROPOSED! IF HE'D ONLY TAKE ME IN HIS ARMS AND... THAT GIVES ME AN IDEA!
MISS LORNA! WHAT'S WRONG?
I THINK I'VE SPRAINED MY ANKLE! WILL YOU CARRY ME TO THE HOUSE?
OH, GAWSH!
NOW, HUNK, THAT SHOULDN'T BE HARD FOR A BIG BROAD-SHOULDERED MAN LIKE YOU!
SOMETIMES I WISH HE WEREN'T SO BROAD-SHOULDERED!
CARROLL

Leave us your next Order for

Printing

You do not have to send elsewhere, when you can get it just as neatly and cheaply at home.

Our Print Shop is ready always to meet your requirements in

Everything in the Job Printing Line

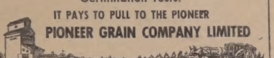
The Times Job Department
P. O. Box 280

BE SURE OF YOUR SEED

Submit Samples now for Free Germination Tests.

IT PAYS TO PULL TO THE PIONEER

PIONEER GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED



Card of Thanks

I wish to thank all my friends for cards, letters, and flowers, while a patient in the Holy Cross Hospital, Calgary.

Mrs. Edith Larson.

Whyte Funeral Home

Fully qualified Funeral Directors and Ambulance Service.
Phone 100 HANNA.
Beautiful and Dignified Funeral Service need not be costly

CHARLES B. HAMILTON
A complete Insurance Service for the Community
FIRE, AUTO, TRUCK, and HAIL INSURANCE
Commissioner for Oaths
TOWN HALL, DELIA. Phone 9

ROSEHILL BROTHERS
BONDED AUCTIONEERS
Lic. Nos. 209 & 208, 51-52
We are capable of handling all sizes and types of sales, specializing in Livestock Sales and general Farm Sales.
Consult us for your auction sale needs
Phones:
Delia, 9; Hanna, 253; Didsbury, R1916

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA
Rev. H. G. deLeeuw, Minister
Sunday School .... 11.00 a.m
Service of Worship .... 7.30 p.m
And on Alternate Sundays:
Craigmyle .... 11.00 a.m
Hand Hills .... 2.00 p.m
Michichi .... 2.15 p.m
Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Church.
Rev. T. D. SEELEY, Pastor
Sunday School .... 11 a.m.
Church Service ... 12 o'clock
Young People's Service every Friday night, at 8 p.m.
We invite you to come.

LES' AGENCIES
Life, Fire, Automobile and Casualty Insurance
Income Tax Real Estate
Notary Public
DELIA, ALBERTA.

Local Grain Prices

Oats—	Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1952
2 c.w.	.52⅝
Ex. 3 c.w.	.49⅝
3 c.w.	.49⅝
Ex. 1 feed	.47⅝
1 feed	.47⅝
2 feed	.40⅝
3 feed	.38⅝
Barley—	
No. 2 c.w. 6 row	.81
No. 3 c.w 6 row	.79
1 feed	.70
2 feed	.63
3 feed	.58
Rye—	
2 c.w.	1.86
3 c.w.	1.81
4 c.w.	1.68
Ergoty	1.66
Flax—	
1 c.w.	4.62
2 c.w.	4.57
3 c.w.	3.97
4 c.w.	

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

No. 1 Northern	1.21½
No. 2 Northern	1.18½
No. 3 Northern	1.15½
No. 4 Northern	1.07½
No. 5 Wheat	.97½
No. 6 Wheat	.87½
Feed Wheat	.81½

The Delia Times
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS
Jos. McKibbon Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $2.00 per annum payable in advance.
Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.
Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion.
Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.
Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1952

THE TORY FILIBUSTER

It's questionable whether the Opposition leader, Mr Geo. Drew, advanced the prospects of the Progressive-Conservative party to any extent by his tactics at the recent special session held in Ottawa.

The plea made by the Tories that many small retailers would be forced out of business by the passing of the bill prohibiting fixed prices by manufacturers on certain articles, would appear to many people as merely a smoke screen masking the activities of various Chambers of Commerce which had been engaged in presenting briefs against such legislation.

It may, also, have been possible that Mr. Drew and his party were resentful of the threat of steam roller methods mentioned by the prime minister when he declared that the government might be provoked into the use of closure on the debate—a threat, by the way, which was as unfortunate as it was unnecessary.

The Progressive-Conservatives have long been badgering the government on its failure to do anything toward reducing the upward trend in prices and, in this respect, have generally been backed up by both the C.C.F. and Social Credit parties. In this bill, which may or may not have some influence in this direction, these parties lined up with the government, presumably with the idea that here was something that might have an effect, simply by the freeing of competitive enterprise.

WHAT ARE WE LIVING FOR?

This question has come to a pioneer woman of Western Canada. She had been listening over the radio to the description of the warm welcome that Their Royal Highnesses, Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip, were receiving in all the cities that they visited on their tour across this great land of ours.

This Royal visit is reminiscent of 1939, when their Majesties, the King and Queen, visited us Then as now the world was on the edge of chaos. Everywhere men longed for peace, and prepared for war. Then as now the greatest need of the world was for unity. In the farewell speech which the Princess made on the eve of leaving our shores, she voiced this thought of unity. Referring to the words spoken by the Governor-General in Ottawa during the first days of their visit, she remarked: "He said then that the link with the Crown was a thing of real and tangible strength and one of the most important factors in uniting the peoples of the Commonwealth into one great brotherhood. . . . Destiny has given me the privilege of being able to live my life for the service of that brotherhood. . . ."

The Princess and her husband gave themselves unstintingly during their visit to bring about this unity. She has indeed provided an example for the women of Canada. Is it not the destiny of all Canadian women to have the uniting qualities that we see in our Royal Princess—simple honesty, unselfishness, patience and humility? Position or place does not designate the qualities that reveal true womanliness—those qualities are available for all. Framed in the creativeness of a loving heart, they can help to achieve what every true woman is living for,—unity in her home, in her nation, and in the world.

—*New World News Agency.*

TAXES AND INCOMES

Taxation figures just released by the Department of National Revenue show that 2,231,970 people paid income taxes in Canada in 1949. Their average income was $2,881 as compared with $2,513 in 1948. They paid an average of $224.

Engineers and architects topped the list with an average income of $10,428, of which the tax collectors took $2,460. They edged out lawyers, who had held first place the year before. Lawyers averaged $9,533 in 1949 and paid an average tax of $2,019. Doctors were in third place with an average of $9,009 and an average tax of $1,660.

One of the biggest percentage gains was made by farmers, whose average income jumped from $2,887 in 1948 to $3,801 in 1949. Their tax in 1949 averaged $340. Nurses were in last place with an income of $1,604.

Employees averaged $2,589, and their combined incomes made up 78 per cent of the national total. They paid an average tax of $159.

The 1949 report contains an interesting statistical sidelight: In addition to their regular earnings from wages and salaries, employees received $71,501,000 from investments.

Geographically, the revenue men found that taxpayers in Lethbridge, Alberta, had the highest average income—$3,477. Sault St. Marie, Ontario, was second with $3,143 and St. John's, Newfoundland, was tied for third place with St. Thomas, Ontario, with an average of $3,131. Toronto had 344,000 taxpayers with an average income of $2,949, Montreal 299,360 taxpayers with an average of $3,078, and Vancouver 121,450 taxpayers averaging $2,893.

Although 1949 was considered a good year for business, only 69.6 per cent of the companies listed in the report made a profit on their operations. The remaining 30.4 per cent suffered losses, as compared with 27.5 per cent in 1948.

Local and District

Russell Ing journeyed to Calgary by bus Saturday evening.

• • •

James Stout, of Irricana, was a business visitor in Delia during the past week.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Swainston, formerly of the district, visited local friends during the holidays

• • •

W. D. Fitzsimmons left Sunday afternoon by car on a business trip to Calgary.

• • •

George Beaton returned from Calgary the latter part of last week, where he spent the New Year holidays visiting relatives and old acquaintances now living in the city.

Leonard Stoness returned to Warner Monday morning, where he is employed by a seed firm.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Long motored to Mirror during the past week.

• • •

James Simpson and Gordon Cousins, accompanied by their wives, are on a motor trip to Vancouver.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Morrison and family, of Halkirk, were visiting relatives in Delia over the week end.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Joberg left Monday evening by bus for Salt Lake City, Utah, where they will spend an extended holiday.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Eberly attended the banquet in honor of L. D. Hickey, superintendent of the C.N.R. Calgary division who is retiring. The gathering was held in the Palliser Hotel on Saturday last, January 5th.

• • •

Fine, mild weather continued from last week until the early hours of Tuesday, when the wind changed to the northeast, bringing with it a light sprinkling of snow. Later, skies cleared and temperatures fell rapidly.

• • •

Claud Heidt terminated his employment at Red Deer and returned to Delia over the week end. He recently sold a portion of his farm through local real estate agent Lester Battle; the purchaser is Elwood Wilson, of Craigmyle.

• • •

Danny Boyd arrived home from Drumheller hospital the beginning of this week, where he underwent an appendictomy operation. Danny is now feeling fine, and he and his brother are guests at the Queen's Hotel, where they intend to stay until spring.

The $40 per month no-means test old age pension will require $28 million a month in tax revenues in 1952, or $336 million for the year. —Quick Canadian Facts.

Back in 1765, when Canadian horses numbered 13 488, or one to every five inhabitants, Governor Vaudreuil became alarmed and said there were so many horses that young men were losing the art of walking.

LOW WINTER FARES to the PACIFIC COAST

"NOW we can take that winter vacation!"

ONE WAY FARE AND ONE-HALF for ROUND TRIP

Good in all classes of accommodation!

Let Canadian National speed you away from the cold and the snow . . . to warm, restful days on the Pacific Coast . . . in modern day coach or sleeping car . . . at a grand saving to your holiday budget!

TICKETS ON SALE
Jan. 1 to Mar. 31 from all stations in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Return Limit 21 days

Longer limits may be had with slightly higher fares.

Your nearest C.N.R. agent will be glad to help you. 51-176

CANADIAN NATIONAL

J. S. STEPHEN

J. S Stephen, formerly district passenger agent, C.N.R., Manitoba district, who has been promoted to general passenger agent for the Prairie Provinces. He succeeds F. N. McKenzie, who has been promoted to Montreal.

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

By H. G. L. Strange
Director "The Crop Testing Plan"

The Question of Damp Grain

One most serious difficulty that many farmers have to contend with this year is that of keeping the damp grain they have stored on their farms from spoiling or heating or "going out of condition" as it is technically termed, until it can be taken in by elevators and rushed to terminals where it can be properly dried. The greatest danger of this grain going out of condition will come next April and May when the weather warms up, and when of course the grain that is stored will also warm up and no doubt start heating. There is, however, danger now with any grain that was stored when the weather, and so the grain, was warm.

Our Universities and Provincial Governments, and a number of individual farmers, have already made many experiments to try out means of keeping this damp grain from heating. At the moment the results of most of these many experiments are not available, although some are. The "Crop Testing Plan" is collecting information from every source that is available and the results of it will in due course, and as quickly as possible, appear in this column. Meanwhile farmers might well watch any experiments being made by their neighbours, and note the results obtained.

The Price of Farm Products

Recent meetings of Farmers' Organizations reveal clearly that prairie farmers seem satisfied with the prices they are receiving for most of their farm products. They are, however, definitely not satisfied with the price they are receiving for wheat. This is because everyone's hands are tied with the maximum prices set by International Agreements. Such Agreements do not, and cannot, take into account worldwide conditions that change after the Agreements have been made. Such changing conditions today, as they have often done in the past, increase greatly the prices of all the farmer has to buy, and yet the Agreements do not allow any higher prices for the wheat the farmer has to sell. This condition, it seems to me, is the most important price problem that must be dealt with and solved; for if such Agreements continue, it will mean they will inflict on our farmers a great deal of unnecessary loss of income and so of hardship and suffering. The present system with coarse grains brings adequate returns to farmers because prices are registered by the open market, which does allow an increase in price whenever world conditions warrant. Some think that the same system now used for coarse grains, if used for the pricing of wheat, would greatly benefit our prairie farmers.

Alberta Safety Council

Recognition of Safety Sundays on January 13th and 20th is being sought by the Alberta Safety Council and churches of all denominations throughout the province.

In a message to pastors, H. B. Macdonald, M.L.A., President of Alberta Safety Council, and H. Stutchbury, the Managing Director, stress the vital importance of winning public regard for the ideals of safety as a way of life to reduce accidental injuries to ourselves and others.

Electrifying Italian Wheat

In experiments being carried on in Italy grain is being treated with electricity to produce bigger yields. Besides increasing the yields by from 10 to 20 per cent, the shocked grain shows greater resistance to adverse weather and some diseases such as rust. It grows more heads, a greater number of grains per head, and larger grains.

Sponsors of the experiment claim that if the tests were successful with all wheat planted in Italy, the country could become self-sufficient in wheat. Wheat is presently one of Italy's major basic food shortages, with production running at about 7 million tons, and needs 8 million tons.

Feed Grain Supplies

Canada's production of feed grains for livestock is expected to reach a near record total of 20,300,000 tons in the current crop year, an increase of about one-third over last year's output of 15,300,000 tons. Despite the large production, the bureau of statistics reports that there will be

RADIO

The following are among the high lights of programs to be heard over CBC stations on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 10, 11, 12 and 13. All times mentioned are Mountain Standard Time.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10
4:30 p.m. Records at Random.
5:00 " Sunshine Society.
5:30 " Dead Man's Island.
5:45 " CBC News.
5:55 " Weather.
6:00 " Isbister Trio.
6:15 " John Fisher.
6:25 " International Commentary.
6:30 " Arthur Godfrey.
7:00 " John and Judy.
7:30 " Wayne and Shuster.
8:00 " CBC National News.
8:15 " News Roundup.
8:30 " Eventide.
9:00 " Citizens' Forum.
9:45 " The Metre-Reader.
10:00 " Vancouver Concert.
10:30 " Winnipeg Drama.
11:00 " CBC News.
11:10 " Weather.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11
4:30 p.m. Records at Random.
5:00 " Sunshine Society.
5:30 " Sleepytime Story Teller.
5:45 " CBC News.
5:55 " Weather.
6:00 " Rawhide.
6:20 " International Commentary
6:30 " Chicho Valle.
7:00 " Bill Good.
7:15 " Music by Canadians.
7:30 " Mickey Lester's Varieties.
8:00 " CBC National News.
8:15 " News Roundup.
8:30 " Toronto Pop Concert.
9:30 " Vancouver Drama.
10:00 " Music by Eric Wild.
10:30 " Canadian Short Stories.
10:45 " Literature of Power.
11:00 " CBC News.
11:10 " Weather.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12
5:30 p.m. Sports College.
5:45 " Your United Nations.
6:00 " CBC Sports Page.
6:30 " Share the Wealth.
7:00 " CBC National News.
7:05 " N.H.L. Hockey.
8:30 " Organ Music.
9:00 " Prairie Schooner.
9:30 " Juliette.
10:00 " Music From Films.
10:30 " Sweet and Lively.
11:00 " CBC News.
11:10 " Weather.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 13
4:00 p.m. Four Gentlemen.
4:15 " CBC News.
4:20 " Ask the Weatherman.
4:27 " Weather.
4:30 " Vancouver Concert.
5:30 " Roll Back the Years.
6:00 " Sunday Evening Hour.
6:30 " Little Symphonies.
7:00 " Stage 52.
8:00 " CBC National News.
8:10 " Weekend Review.
8:20 " Our Special Speaker.
8:30 " Music for Strings.
9:00 " Showtime—CBC.
10:00 " Adventures in Music.
10:30 " Vesper Hour.
11:00 " CBC News.

(Continued from previous column)

shortages in some areas, particularly in parts of the prairies where crops are under snow and will not be harvested until next spring. Feed grain may also be short in parts of British Columbia where drouth conditions prevailed last summer.

Tractors can be a farm fire hazard. Keep them well serviced and observe safety first rules at all times.

for women who want to be money-wise!

"It's Simple When You Know How." And that's the title of the Commerce booklet telling you the facts you need to know about handling your own money.

This handy purse size booklet gives you tips on how to endorse your cheques . . . exchange on cheques, current and joint bank accounts, what to do if you lose a cheque or bank book, and tips on travelling funds. All this information and more is ready for quick and easy reference in "It's Simple When You Know How."

Ask for your copy at your local branch, or write to Frances Terry, Head Office, The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce
"The Commerce"